

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK, N. Y.,
DECEMBER 29, 1921

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGiate ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 29, 1921.

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1922.

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 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, John W. Hoffman, D. D., President.
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 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U. S. N., Superintendent.

University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D., President.
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 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph. D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., David C. Barrow, A. M., LL. D., President.
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 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph. D., President.
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 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
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 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Edward A. Birge, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
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 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., William Arnold Shanklin, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
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 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Ira N. Hollis, L. H. D., Sc. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising :
 Kansas Normal College.
 Washburn College.
 Fairmount College.
 College of Emporia.
 Bethany College.
 Southwestern College.
 St. Mary's College.
 Baker University.
 State Manual Training School.

Ottawa University.
 Friends' University.
 McPherson College.
 Cooper College.
 Kansas Wesleyan University.
 Hays Normal College.
 Midland College.
 Bethel College.
 St. John's College.

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising :

Coe College.
 Cornell College.
 Grinnell College.
 Highland Park College.
 Iowa Wesleyan University.

Leander Clark College.
 Simpson College.
 Penn College.
 Des Moines College.
 Parsons College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising :

University of Colorado.
 Colorado State School of Mines.
 Colorado College.
 University of Denver.

University of Utah.
 Utah Agricultural College.
 Colorado Agricultural College.
 Montana State College.

The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising :

Oregon Agricultural College.
 Washington State College.
 University of Montana.
 University of Oregon.

University of Idaho.
 Whitman College.
 Willamette University.

The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference, comprising :

University of California.
 Stanford University.
 Oregon Agricultural College.

University of Oregon.
 Washington State College.
 University of Washington.

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising :

Howard University.
 Lincoln University.
 Union University.
 Shaw University.

Virginia N. and I. Institute.
 Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
 Hampton Institute.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
 Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York, Thursday, December 29, 1921, at 10.30 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of the accredited delegate):

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Professor C. L. Hare, Director M. J. Donahue.
 Alfred University: Dr. R. S. Ferguson.
 Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips, Professor R. F. Nelligan, Professor A. W. Marsh.
 Bates College: Director Carl H. Smith.
 Boston College: Mr. F. A. Reynolds.
 Bowdoin College: President K. C. M. Sills.
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel, Professor John E. Hill.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor H. F. Pasini, Mr. Harlan G. Metcalf.
 Centre College: Professor Frank L. Rainey, Professor W. H. Coolidge.
 Colgate University: Dr. E. C. Huntington.
 College of the City of New York: Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Professor Paul Linehan, Professor Herbert Holton, Professor Walter Williamson, Professor Ventura Fuentes, Mr. Richard J. O'Neil.
 College of Wooster: Professor L. C. Boles.
 Columbia University: Dr. G. L. Meylan, Mr. Charles H. Mapes, Mr. Robert W. Watt, Mr. Levering Tyson.
 Cornell University: Professor C. V. P. Young.
 Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, Professor S. C. Hazelton, Dr. John W. Bowler.
 Denison University: Professor Walter J. Livingston.
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. A. Alexander.
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman, Mr. Joseph E. Rudd.
 Harvard University: Dean L. B. R. Briggs, Mr. Fred W. Moore.
 Haverford College: Professor James A. Babbitt, Mr. A. E. Rogers.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor G. B. Affleck, Professor L. J. Judd, Professor Elmer Berry, Mr. Serafin Aquino.
 Iowa State College: Professor Charles W. Mayser.
 Johns Hopkins University: Director Ronald T. Abercrombie, Dr. Ray Van Orman.
 Knox College: Mr. Willard B. Dean.
 Lafayette College: Mr. D. L. Reeves.
 Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter, Vice-President N. M. Emery, Mr. Walter R. Okeson.

Massachusetts Agricultural College: Professor Curry S. Hicks.
 Miami University: Professor James G. Bliss, Professor George E. Little.
 Michigan Agricultural College: Professor C. L. Brewer.
 Mount Union College: Mr. R. H. Carr, Mr. V. C. Snyder, Mr. Joseph T. Hanlon.
 New Hampshire State College: Professor W. H. Cowell.
 North Carolina State College: Professor Thomas Nelson.
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Professor F. E. Leonard.
 Ohio State University: Dr. J. W. Wilce, Professor Frank R. Castleman, Dr. J. H. Nichols.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor William F. Roberts.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Vice-President Frank K. Hyatt.
 Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek.
 Princeton University: Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Dean Howard Mc Cleuanan.
 Purdue University: Director N. A. Kellogg.
 Rutgers College: Professor H. N. Lendall, Director James H. Reilly, Mr. William P. Garrison.
 Stanford University: Professor A. D. Browne.
 Swarthmore College: Dr. S. C. Palmer, Mr. Charles C. Miller, Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, Mr. Richard J. Cornell.
 Syracuse University: Professor W. J. Davison.
 Temple University: Dr. William H. Reese.
 Texas A. & M. College: Major I. S. Ashburn.
 Trinity College: President R. B. Ogilby, Professor H. C. Swan.
 Tufts College: Professor Clarence P. Houston.
 Union College: Professor Howard Opdyke, Director B. R. Murphy.
 U. S. Military Academy: Colonel H. J. Koehler, Major Charles D. Daly.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Lieutenant B. F. Perry, Lieutenant Commander W. A. Richardson.
 University of Akron: Director Fred Sefton.
 University of Chicago: Dr. Dudley B. Reed.
 University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Mr. Hugh H. Gordon, Jr.
 University of Illinois: Professor J. L. Griffith.
 University of Michigan: Director F. H. Yost.
 University of Minnesota: Dr. H. L. Williams.
 University of Missouri: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
 University of Nebraska: Director F. W. Luehring.
 University of North Carolina: Professor Charles S. Mangum, Director William McK. Fetzer.
 University of Pennsylvania: Professor R. Tait McKenzie.
 University of Pittsburgh: Director Charles S. Miller.
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver.
 University of Texas: Professor L. Theodore Bellmont.
 University of Wisconsin: Professor Walter E. Meanwell.
 Vanderbilt University: Professor Charles S. Brown, Director Dan E. McGugin.
 Washington and Jefferson College: Professor M. A. Dickie, Professor Forest Fletcher.
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Professor Edgar Fauver.
 Western Reserve University: Mr. A. R. Cobb.
 Westminster College: Professor D. O. McLaughley.
 West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury.
 Williams College: Mr. E. Herbert Botsford, Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: Dr. James C. Greenway.

II. Associate Members:

Lawrenceville School: Mr. Lory Prentiss.
 Mercersburg Academy: Director J. H. McCormick.
 Phillips Academy (Andover): Dr. P. S. Page.
 Tome School: Director Victor A. Schmid.
 University School (Cleveland): Director Maurice Briggs.
 Worcester Academy: Mr. Robert J. Delahanty.

III. Local Conferences (Joint Members):

Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor C. R. Phipps.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Dean Lester S. Grant.
 Western Conference: Professor Thomas E. French.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Georgetown University: Mr. John H. Maloney.
 George Washington University: Director Bryan Morse.
 Hamline University: Professor B. H. Beck.
 Hobart College: Director Vincent S. Welch.
 Kansas State Agricultural College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.
 Maryville College: Mr. L. S. Honaker.
 Norwich University: Director R. D. Potter.
 Otterbein College: President W. G. Clippinger.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Mr. G. N. Messer.
 Roanoke College: Mr. Stuart F. Honaker.
 Southwestern Presbyterian University: Professor R. C. Kenney.
 Tulane University: Mr. M. E. Fuller.
 University of Delaware: Dean E. L. Smith, Professor S. R. Derby.
 University of Iowa: Mr. George T. Bresnahan.
 University of Maine: Professor R. H. Bryant.

2. Schools:

Battin High School: Director Carl A. Reed.
 Groton School: Director W. J. Jacomb.
 Technical High School (Springfield, Mass.): Director Henry O. Dresser.
 White Plains Public Schools: Director Frank B. McGovern.

3. Individuals:

Director of Physical Education, State of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. W. S. Small, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. William H. Ball, International Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
 Dr. A. S. Lamb, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
 Mr. J. H. Crocker, A. A. U. of Canada, Toronto, Canada.
 Mr. Romeyn Berry, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Mr. Lewis W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.

The presidential address was given by Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce. (See p. 66.)

The Nominating Committee was appointed as follows: Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Director A. I. Prettyman, Professor Thomas Nelson, Professor C. L. Hare, Director W. J. Livingston, Director

Fred W. Luehring, Major I. S. Ashburn, Professor Lester Grant, Professor Leslie J. Ayer.

The following new members were elected: Knox College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Pennsylvania Military College, Alfred University, and Boston College; also, as associate member, the Tome School, and, as joint member, the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The treasurer presented his report, audited by Professor Lester Grant, showing a balance on hand of \$1,859.73. The report was accepted and adopted. It will be found in detail as an Appendix to these Proceedings. (See p. 105.)

On behalf of the Executive Committee the secretary presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. That a special committee, consisting of Dr. Phillips, Mr. George Huff of the University of Illinois, and Mr. Wellford Seay of Stanford University be appointed by the Association to report at the next convention as to college baseball and methods to improve the game.

2. That Rules Committees be appointed on hockey and lacrosse.

3. That the following be the committee to nominate the rules committees: Dean Beyer, Dr. Browne, Professor Marvel, Major Ashburn, Professor Nelson.

4. That the Association congratulate our committee on the N. C. A. A. Field and Track Meet held in Chicago last summer, Messrs. Stagg, Griffith, and Jones, on their success in the face of serious difficulties, and reappoint them with instructions to arrange another meet next summer.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

It is probably a fact that more people have participated in football contests, and certainly more spectators have witnessed these contests, during the past season than ever before in a single season. In other words, the modern open game, now generally understood and well developed, has been subjected to another thorough test.

In the report of your committee last year we emphasized the fact that the change from the old style football to the modern game had been practically completed, and that the coaches and players now had an opportunity to devote their entire time to the development of the game under standard rules, and were no longer called upon to spend any substantial part of their time in adapting the game of the previous season to changes in the rules

made between seasons. The experience of the past season has added still more evidence in support of the statement made in our report for the year 1920, that a good all-round open game has at last been fairly established. There is no present indication of any necessity for further fundamental changes.

It is the general opinion of your committee that necessary modifications in the rules during the next two or three years will be confined largely to detail and to clarification. While, under the intensive development of the open game, tendencies may appear which will require some check, it is not likely that they will require fundamental changes in the rules.

If this opinion is sound, it seems likely that the work of the Football Rules Committee as a legislative body will, in the immediate future, at least, be restricted to the consideration of relatively minor questions, and that the greatest contribution which the committee can make to the game will be found in close co-operation with the colleges in maintaining the prestige and good name of football.

I want to point out in this connection the obvious fact that the Rules Committee, by the mere phrasing of rules and providing for their enforcement, can neither preserve the ideals of the game nor supply the proper environment nor the right kind of spirit under which these contests should take place. The objective which we are all seeking can be reached only through the close co-operation of the Rules Committee and the respective college administrations, both academic and athletic, and for that co-operation your committee makes a definite appeal. If the members of this Association will take the lead, it is inevitable that the secondary schools and all other academic institutions must sooner or later follow.

Let me give two illustrations of the kind of co-operation I have in mind. One is suggested by an incident that took place within the last month. I was discussing standards of sportsmanship with a prominent football player who played for his last year on one of the best-known elevens in the East during the past season. I asked him if he had ever read the Football Code in the front of his Rules Book. He replied that he had never heard of it. Now the Football Code was prepared by the Rules Committee in an attempt to set forth the standards of sportsmanship under which the lovers of football feel the game should be played if it is to endure permanently as the greatest of all academic sports. The Rules Committee can prepare such a Code, but it cannot force the boys who are learning the game to read it. In every college and secondary school in the country, hours upon hours are devoted to teaching the boys the physical technique of the game and the technical rules which govern the play. Why not teach them the Code first of all? I would like to suggest that

the colleges composing the membership of this national organization make sure that in each one of their respective institutions enough time is taken at the beginning of every season to make certain that every candidate for the team reads and thoroughly understands the Code, and is told definitely and unequivocally that his institution stands squarely behind it, and the type of sportsmanship it undertakes to establish.

Another illustration. The Rules Committee, through its Central Board on Officials, can help in the education of officials, and can assist in suggesting available officials for the more important games. It can prepare and maintain a list of officials believed to be competent, and who are available for employment. The Rules Committee, however, cannot by itself provide the protection, prestige, and moral backing to which every competent official is entitled, while he is acting in the performance of his duty. This is distinctly up to the college authorities, both academic and athletic. There are even now too many thoroughly competent and honest officials who hesitate to inflict penalties lest they thereby incur the dissatisfaction or hostility of the authorities of the college involved, and thus perhaps lose the opportunity of thereafter officiating in games where the college penalized is a contestant.

Of course mistakes in judgment, wrong interpretation, and improper application of the rules are bound to happen. No human beings are infallible. But failures of this nature are trivial as compared with a deliberate failure to enforce the rules through fear of reprisals, or through knowledge that the institutions involved are not ready to give the official the moral support to which he, as the representative and protector of the standards of the game, is entitled.

I do not want to be understood as criticising the work of the officials during the past season. Officiating, in the judgment of your committee, has steadily improved during the last fifteen years, and has never been better than during the past season. My point is that with the affirmative constructive support of the college administrations the general standard of officiating can be still further greatly improved.

I would like to suggest that every institution which is a member of this Association take definite affirmative steps to let it be generally and unmistakably understood that the institution stands squarely behind, and will support to the limit, every fearless, competent official and his decisions; and that, so far as it is concerned, no such official shall ever suffer from having done his duty on the field, whether from unfavorable comment or criticism or the withholding of future patronage.

The game of football is a wonderful game. Its appeal is irresistible. Its contests take place under the highest tension. It is played before great crowds of partisan and anxious spectators.

Both the preparation for, and the playing of, these contests are surrounded with extensive and often ill-advised and overdone publicity. The aggregate gate receipts from these contests are enormous. A game which can maintain its best standards under all these conditions is certainly worth while; but it will require the concerted efforts of all its friends to counteract some of the undermining tendencies which are almost certain to develop from the conditions under which the game is played today.

The point I am trying to make is that, while we have a magnificent game at the moment, eternal vigilance is necessary to protect it. The Rules Committee stands ready to do its part, and the colleges, I am sure, are more than ready and anxious to do theirs; but it is only the close co-operation between the two that will with absolute certainty attain the objective we are all striving for—the preservation and integrity of this greatest of academic sports.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

II. CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

The Central Board, immediately after its appointment by the Rules Committee, laid its plans for a busy season of football work, and it certainly had one. One hundred and sixty-seven colleges and schools utilized its services, and ten hundred and fifty-nine appointments were made.

The service has been extended in every direction,—more games were supplied, more officials used, more full session meetings of the board were held, larger general meetings of college representatives were conducted, and more correspondence and telegrams were required. Interpretations were published and issued, and a committee of coaches under Chairman Daly was appointed, as requested at the May meeting held in Philadelphia.

A considerable number of the larger colleges in the East have contributed cheerfully the amounts requested by Chairman Hall of the Rules Committee to permit the increased work of the Board, all leading perhaps to an eventual establishment of a more central headquarters and a full-time secretary, when the proper arrangements can be made.

Until such time, the Board recognizes the importance of these football axioms:

1. Highest efficiency and strictest neutrality in officiating must be obtained.
2. Officials, fees, and expenses should not exceed their present basis, and the latter should be fairly adjusted.
3. All colleges signatory to this plan should have active function in its fulfilment.

The Board sees the difficulty in the establishment of a permanent central office on account of inordinate expense, and if such be delayed, it will probably request colleges to meet in larger assembly at New York in May for a conference and the selection of major officials, and it will hold meetings for minor and local selections in Philadelphia and Boston in June,—this in order to reduce to a minimum the later work of the chairman and secretary during the football season.

Statistics for the season follow.

STATISTICS FOR 1921.

	1920	1921
Number of college letters received	293	305
Number of letters written to colleges	407	358
Number of letters from officials	510	558
Number of letters to officials	351	430
Additional and circular correspondence	1500	1900
Notification and appointment cards	1500	1650
Number of telegrams received	354	421
Number of telegrams sent out	278	448
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mos.	

Data on Schedule.

	69	72
Number of colleges regularly using service	69	72
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Board appointments	41	42
Schools using service occasionally	22	20
Freshman teams using service occasionally	9	8
Western teams using service occasionally	8	10
Southern teams using service occasionally	10	15

Data on Appointments.

	861	954
Number of final college appointments	861	954
Number of final freshman appointments	28	33
Number of final school appointments	33	72
Total number of final appointments	922	1059
Number of different officials used	188	209
Maximum number of appointments for one official	11	12

Data on Fees.

	\$100	\$100
Highest fee	\$100	\$100
Lowest fee	\$10	\$10
Number of games paying highest fee	7	

Grading of Fees.

Larger colleges :		
Minimum	\$ 15	\$ 20
Maximum	\$100	\$100
Smaller colleges :		
Minimum	\$ 10	\$ 10
Maximum	\$ 50	\$ 50

Data on Officials.

Number of officials on active C. B. list	186	214
Number on reserve list	276	278
Number of applications accepted	44	78
Number of applications rejected	53	27
Men used not on list	1	0
Number on Ohio list		78
Number on Southern list	30	24
Number on Colored list	10	7

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman of Board.

III. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER) RULES COMMITTEE.

In reporting for the game of soccer, your chairman would again characterize its progress by the word automatic. This game is loved by its adherents for sport's sake, and finds its chief outlet in intramural activity.

The intercollegiate leagues have had successful seasons, as well as many interscholastic leagues, but association football has not proceeded rapidly in the direction of a major sport.

Your committee has not found it necessary to maintain any considerable organized activity,—indeed it has been difficult to secure formal meetings without undue expense to the Association. The appended statistical report of the secretary will indicate the general status of the game, and the increasing interest in it.

During the year a fresh revision of the Intercollegiate Rule Book was issued by Spalding, but under the Association name, and we recommend that this coming fall, and thereafter yearly, the rules and game history be republished, edited by a member of your official committee. If the game continues to gain favor in collegiate circles, the rules and explanations should be reviewed by representative college soccer men, and be approved by them.

Association football offers much to the colleges,—a game of all-round athletic development, reasonable in expense of coaching and maintenance, exceptionally free from physical danger, and generally strong in its code of ethics.

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF N. C. A. A. SOCCER COMMITTEE.

The soccer situation is steadily improving throughout the schools and colleges of the United States. A questionnaire was recently sent out by your committee and a large number of returns were made. Fifty-two colleges reported that they had one or more soccer teams. Of these three played soccer as a major

sport, thirty-three as a minor sport, and sixteen had no intercollegiate competition, but had intramural games. Many of the above colleges had two teams, and several had three and four, thus testifying to the popularity of the game from the players' standpoint. Such representative colleges as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Penn. State, Dartmouth, Annapolis Naval Academy, University of California, Stanford University, University of Oregon, and others had teams in regular competition. The average of candidates for the college teams would be above forty. Pennsylvania leads in this respect, with over one hundred candidates and six teams playing regularly, though at some of the colleges where the game is used as an intramural sport or part of the physical education department, there are many more than one hundred playing the game. The most important development of the game from the college standpoint is the new Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Soccer League that is being formed, and the international matches played between teams of the Coast and the University of British Columbia in Canada.

Thirty-five preparatory schools sent word that they are playing soccer. There are scores of others that were not heard from. Andover, Hill, Tome, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Gilman Country School, Penn Charter, and other well-known schools had teams in competition, while St. George's, Groton, and many other schools played the game intramurally.

Fifty-one high schools answered the roll call in the affirmative. Here it may be stated that hundreds of schools that are playing the game were not heard from, as the questionnaire was sent only to a limited number of representative schools. Word was received from Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York that all their high schools played the game. Indeed, it may fairly be stated that the game in these three cities has reached a higher standard among the schoolboys than in any other cities in the country. The most encouraging report received was to the effect that the high schools of the Middle West are fast taking up the game. This is due to the fact that soccer is taught as one of the regular sports at all our normal schools, and that it is recognized by all physical educators of boys' schools that soccer is an ideal game for boys.

From the spectators' standpoint, the game is not yet popular. It is still a game for the players. At the same time, the questionnaires generally noted the fact that the game was gaining in popularity. In Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York there were over 2000 spectators out to see the high schools in their most important games. Cornell reports a crowd of over 2000 out to see one of their games the past season. Thus, from the spectators' standpoint, the outlook is encouraging. Fortunately, the expense for the equipment in soccer is not very heavy, so that this matter is not so important as it would be for college football.

The information gleaned from the questionnaires received is so far-reaching that your committee feels that during the coming season they should be able to do some real constructive work for soccer. A very encouraging sign was the number of questionnaires returned asking for information, and stating that the institutions concerned had just taken up the game or were planning to do so.

The inference from the information in the hands of your committee would lead them to believe that soccer is in a very healthy growing condition in the colleges, and that it is progressing so fast in the schools that it is sure to influence the intercollegiate situation both as to the quality of candidates for future college teams and for the introduction of the game into other colleges.

GEO. W. ORTON,
Secretary.

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your Basket Ball Rules Committee met with similar committees of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U. as a joint basket ball rules committee, as heretofore. Such changes as were made in rules and wording have been published in the Guide. Interpretation meetings have been held in many sections of the country, and your committee feels that progress is being made in many ways.

Your committee has formed "Officials Boards" in various sections of the country, organized under the direction of the Officials Committee of the Joint Rules Committee. Such boards have been organized in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago. Applications are on file for a number of additional boards. Representatives of these officials boards will meet before the Rules Committee meeting, and will be of assistance in the study of the rules. A more uniform administration of the game is needed and will be secured.

Possible changes in the administration of the foul goal scoring and in the value of the field goal are in prospect and likely to be put into effect next year. It is felt that the same penalty for personal fouls and for technical fouls is unsound administration, especially where the ratio of foul points to field goal points is so great. Last year the Eastern intercollegiate winner on the season's record scored 45 per cent of their points from the foul line, and only 55 per cent from the field.

The Joint Rules Committee has made a satisfactory arrangement for the publication of the rules with the American Sports Publishing Company.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

V. TRACK RULES COMMITTEE.

This committee, acting with the sanction and approval of the Publications Committee and the president of this Association, last March published and distributed gratis the 1921 Track and Field Rules to 15,000 school and college athletic directors and coaches, and further disposed of additional copies to the Thomas E. Wilson Company for sales distribution. In the past the N. C. A. A. rules have not been widely used, because copies of them have not been generally available. With the rules in the hands of the track coaches, this committee now reports that the track and field rules of this Association are now being followed by most of the conference colleges that are members of this organization, and by a large number of other schools and colleges. The fact that the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet, which was promoted and conducted last June by this Association, followed the Association rules, gave added impetus to their adoption. A few years ago each conference and intercollegiate college athletic association formulated its own rules for the conduct of track and field meets held by members. This, of course, created great confusion, and your committee has labored first in the attempt to establish a code of rules which would be satisfactory to the great body of schools which constitute the membership of this Association, and second, to secure the adoption of the same by the local conferences. The result has already been noted. However, the committee requests that members of this Association who are not following the N. C. A. A. rules consider the advisability of adopting them.

The committee is now collecting copy of an historical character for the 1922 Rules Book. This copy will be submitted, together with the record of such changes in the rules as may be approved by this body, to the Publications Committee, in time to permit this committee to have the rules approved and distributed this spring.

Regarding the rules, the committee recommends the following:

First: that in the javelin throw, a fifteen-foot balk-line be prescribed, and that it provide that two balks shall count a trial. Further, that the description of the point of the javelin, which now reads "steel or iron," be changed to read "metal point." Further, that the metric figures regarding the width and length of the javelin be corrected.

Second: that in the rule on hurdling, which now suggests that "any competitor who wilfully advances foot or leg alongside of any hurdle shall be disqualified in that event" the word "wilfully" be dropped.

Third: that provision be made for the establishment of records

which shall be made by competitors of this Association or any other college, and that application record forms be included in the Rules Book.

Fourth: the committee suggests the advisability of games committees and coaches making use of the metric system in measurements for records.

J. L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

VI. SWIMMING RULES COMMITTEE.

Swimming has made rapid progress since this committee was appointed eight years ago. From small beginnings the sport has developed so that it is now fostered in over one hundred colleges and a similar number of schools. Six college organizations are now in active operation. The oldest of these is the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with five regular members, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, and about a dozen associate members, who enter in an annual meet to decide individual championships but who do not have voting power. The second league to be organized was that of the Western Conference. It is now the largest collegiate swimming association in the United States, having nine teams, representing Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Purdue, and Wisconsin. The next oldest league is the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, with Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Swarthmore, and Rutgers. Last year two additional college swimming organizations were effected, the New England Swimming Association, and the Pacific Coast Conference. The New England Association comprises Amherst, Boston, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wesleyan, and Williams. The Pacific Coast Conference was last year represented by Stanford and California, and will this year be extended to include the Oregon Agricultural College and Gonzaga. This year intercollegiate swimming is also taken up by the Missouri Valley Conference colleges, Ames, Kansas State Agricultural College, Nebraska, and Washington having scheduled intercollegiate meets.

The past year's intercollegiate season has been marked by a number of notable achievements. The Yale University Swimming Team won the I. S. A. championship for the eighth successive season. The blue team last year was, by general agreement, the greatest college team ever developed, and surpassed even the unusually brilliant combination of Yale two years ago, both in highest total score and record-breaking achievements. Rutgers again easily won the championship of the Eastern Collegiate

Swimming Association, Massachusetts Institute of Technology that of the New England Swimming Association, the University of Chicago that of the Western Conference, and Stanford University that of the Pacific Coast.

In water games, Princeton regained her championship stride in water polo in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. The University of Illinois water basket ball team won out in the Western Conference after a triple tie had resulted in the regular dual series, while for water soccer, Stanford won the title.

Interscholastic swimming, too, has been making rapid progress. Our committee has now established contact with school teams in most of the larger cities of the United States. Nearly all of the leading colleges now conduct interscholastic swimming championships which afford ample try-outs for the teams in their various sections, and in addition many of the large urban centers conduct hundreds of local dual and championship meets. The past year, however, was easily the greatest interscholastic season ever held in the United States. The undefeated team of Lawrenceville School is conceded to be the strongest school team in the eastern part of the United States. Culver Military Academy had an equally distinguished record in the great Middle West. Worcester Academy in New England, Schenley High School in Pittsburgh, and Stockton High School in California also presented exceptional records.

Judging from replies to questionnaires sent out, and from reports from various representatives of the United States, the rules are meeting with quite general satisfaction. Some minor sectional variations still exist, but these do not concern the content of the rules themselves, but have rather to do with the program and order of events which vary with the stress of financial problems. Your committee has recognized this situation and has provided for it from the beginning, by making the program and order of events recommendatory rather than fixed, as our annual Swimming Guide will show. In addition to this, we have assisted the various leagues by publishing their constitutions and by-laws, and by submitting rules which have given the desired local application.

For the government of competitive swimming, your committee has assisted in the development of, and has secured a wide adoption of rules for (1) speed swimming, (2) diving, (3) water games, including water polo, water basket ball, water baseball, soccer water polo, and water cage ball. We have also adopted the Shafer method of resuscitation as the best method of artificial respiration, either manual or mechanical.

Water polo continues to be the greatest fighting type of game yet invented for the water. It presents a strong appeal to many of our most vigorous youths. As yet it is played chiefly by the

five colleges comprising the regular membership of the American Swimming Association, and by the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy. Judging from its popularity with contestants and spectators in these institutions it has made its place as one of the standard intercollegiate sports for years to come.

In the Western Conference, water basket ball continues to be played by most of the conference colleges with no abatement in interest. International or soccer water polo has taken a firm grip among the colleges of the Pacific Coast, namely, Stanford, California, Oregon, and Gonzaga. The game is also making rapid headway among the Y. M. C. A.'s of the country. This game is less strenuous than intercollegiate water polo as played in the East, and has been adopted as the official water game for the Olympic games in recent years. The colleges of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, as well as various other institutions of the land, have not as yet adopted a water game for intercollegiate competition. This is not due to lack of interest, but rather to financial difficulties arising out of the small seating capacities of the college natatoriums, making it impossible to finance two intercollegiate teams from such limited attendance.

The survey which we made a few years ago of the schools and colleges of the United States showed quite a wide interest in life-saving. The majority of institutions fostering swimming were also giving life-saving instruction. Quite a number of this group had added life-saving tests to their universal swimming requirements exacted of all students. A sub-committee of our Rules Committee has been devoting some time each year to the end of devising a test suited to the needs of men of college age. The most universally accepted test at the present time is that of the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps. While quite a number of colleges have adopted this test as their standard, many others feel that more vigorous and more comprehensive tests should be adopted for college men. While we are not as yet prepared to offer an official test for colleges, we believe that an adequate one is fairly near realization.

A new game, water cage ball, invented by Lieut. Emmett Angell, a former college athletic director and play expert, is experiencing most unusual popularity. Less strenuous and less highly organized than the other water games, this sport has presented a strong recreational appeal to schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, and summer camps. Being invented during the war, it has quickly sprung into world-wide prominence, being played besides in this country in Greece, Roumania, China, Czechoslovakia, and South America.

Swimming is probably the only intercollegiate sport under the

auspices of the N. C. A. A. which is distinguished by having two Guides. Last year, and again this year, this has been the case. A year ago a member of one of our sub-committees, representing ostensibly the five Eastern colleges comprising the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, issued a separate Swimming Guide, containing the official playing rules and some current accounts of competitive swimming in this group of colleges and interscholastic circles. This Guide was called the "Intercollegiate Swimming Guide," and although it featured chiefly the five aforesaid institutions, the book was sent broadcast to the ninety-odd colleges and even a larger group of schools, whose names we had assembled in our directory of water sports during a seven years' period. This movement was reported to the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. a year ago. Since each of the five colleges above alluded to were also members of the N. C. A. A., it was difficult to understand the matter of two separate Guides in the same organization. As a possible solution of the difficulty, our committee offered to resign, and suggested the selection of a new personnel that might better solidify all the collegiate swimming interests of the country. After considering the matter fully, the committee decided that only one Guide was necessary, that the present committee remain on the job, and that its policy be carried out as in the past, and that the colleges and individuals participating in the new Guide be requested to co-operate with the efforts of the official committee in the future. As a further precaution to avoid the possible recurrence of this difficulty, the Executive Committee took an additional step and appointed the editor of the new Swimming Guide to a position on our Rules Committee.

The matter, however, was not so easily settled, as was seen when, some time after the national meetings, an invitation was extended to the former editor of the separate Intercollegiate Guide to become the editor of the official Guide of our committee. This he promptly refused, with the added information that the five colleges comprising the Intercollegiate Swimming Association had decided to go it alone again this year and to issue their own Intercollegiate Guide once more. It was also reported that the only reason for this movement was the fact that the National Collegiate Committee was affiliated with the Y. M. C. A., American Life Saving Corps, etc. Since our national affiliations had been advised and urged by the N. C. A. A., and since our committee members the preceding year had unanimously voted to continue these affiliations, the matter was immediately reported, first to the chairman of the N. C. A. A. Committee on Publications, and later also to the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. In view of the decided stand taken by the N. C. A. A. at their last annual meeting, when the opposition movement was

censured by the president in public address, and later on in a written report, our committee expected the matter to be smoothed out very shortly. A long delay ensued, in which interchange of letters failed to bring a solution. Finally, late in April, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Publications, the Executive Committee held a meeting to settle the difficulty. A representative of the colleges implicated in the opposition movement was invited to present their side of the situation. Unfortunately, members of our committee were not given an opportunity to be present. It was a distinct surprise, therefore, to learn that instead of terminating the opposition Guide, the Executive Committee voted to adopt this opposition Guide as the official Guide of the Association, and asked the other members of our Swimming Committee to fall in line with this action. The awkwardness of this situation may be realized when it is appreciated that (1) it was so late in the year that the opposition Guide questionnaires had already been sent out, plainly advertising the fact that the old break continued. This questionnaire was sent out to each of the two hundred or more colleges and scholastic compacts which our committee had established by years of activity. (2) The questionnaires for our Guide, although delayed, pending absolute settlement, had also been sent out when it appeared that no action would be forthcoming. (3) The Executive Committee informed us that they had decided to adopt the opposition Guide as official, since their representatives had already gone so far that a withdrawal would compromise them with their publishers. (4) Our own committee, following the instructions given at the holiday meetings, had also renewed its affiliation with other national bodies and publishers of the official Guide.

The situation was tense, indeed. In order to follow the recommendations of our Executive Committee, it would have been necessary to deal unfairly with our own publishers, and to come to a virtual break with our allied affiliations at a time which would be to their disadvantage. It also meant that the instructions which were given us at the last annual meeting of the N. C. A. A. were absolutely reversed without giving our committee a hearing. In view of this, your committee, after a careful study of the matter, decided to remain loyal to our national affiliations, to our publishers, and to our original instructions.

Both Guides have, therefore, been published. The National Collegiate Guide made a good showing for the Committee on Publications, since it falls in line with their newly developed plan. It covers competitive collegiate and scholastic swimming in the United States fairly well, largely because it was continued on the lines of communication that our committee had prepared in previous years. It came off the press somewhat earlier than our Guide, chiefly because the way had been prepared, and be-

cause its editor had gone ahead unhaltingly, while we were trying for an amicable settlement.

In spite of all this, however, our Guide has also appeared from the press, and we believe that any fair-minded judge will agree that it is the most complete Swimming Guide ever published, for whereas the so-called Intercollegiate Guide presents only competitive swimming, our Guide also covers life saving and educational swimming in a broad way. In quantity of rules, in illustrations, in completeness of detail, we believe it sets a new standard.

This kind of situation is, of course, intolerable in a college organization. The matter ought to be speedily and satisfactorily settled. The entire field should be thoroughly unified. There is absolutely no reason why any representatives from any intercollegiate league should monopolize and dictate on matters of rules, etc., to the other college leagues, or to the much larger unorganized group in the United States. The work of standardizing swimming and water sports is too valuable to be halted. It must go on. There is no member of the present committee who would not be willing to resign in order that an entirely new organization might be effected without the least embarrassment to the Association. It is hoped that the following points will be definitely decided: (1) The question of whether or not we retain affiliations with other national organizations. (2) Representation on the Swimming Committee from each of the organized colleges of the United States, with some representation at large in addition. (3) A single Swimming Guide and a unified front all along the line. (4) More clear definition of the inter-relationship between the Rules Committee and the Committee on Publications, in order that there may be reasonable independence of committees. (5) As far as possible a definite policy outlined at the annual meeting which will be followed throughout the year.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

VII. VOLLEY BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Volley ball continues to grow in favor as an intramural and recreational sport in the colleges. In many institutions regular schedules are played by teams representing classes and different schools.

The game is also popular with faculty members, as it affords all the advantages of other recreational team games without being too strenuous, and is therefore well adapted to mature and middle-aged men. A proposition has been made of holding match games between faculty teams of some Ohio colleges, and such games will probably be played in the near future.

Your committee co-operates with a committee of the Y. M. C. A. in the matter of revising and publishing the rules of volley ball. The joint committee has made arrangements to issue a revised edition of the rules in the near future.

G. L. MEYLAN,
Chairman.

VIII. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE.

The committee recommends the following changes in the Wrestling Rules, which on their recommendation were approved by the Association, December, 1920, and which are printed as Appendix I of the Proceedings of that year.

RULE 6, SECTION 2, to read as follows: If the referee cannot make a decision at the expiration of ten minutes, periods of four minutes each, with two minutes intermission between periods, shall be wrestled. The toss of a coin shall determine which of the contestants shall go underneath for the first four-minute bout; the contestant underneath in the first four-minute bout shall assume the top position in the second four-minute bout.

RULE 6, DUAL MEETS, to read as follows: All dual meets shall be decided by one bout of twelve minutes' duration. In case of a tie at the end of the bout, the referee should call for two extra three-minute bouts, with two minutes intermission between periods. The toss of a coin shall determine which of the contestants shall go underneath for the first three-minute bout; the contestant underneath for the first three-minute bout shall assume the top position in the second three-minute bout. If at the end of the second three-minute bout no fall results, and the referee is still unable to decide the matter, it shall be a draw, the points to be divided, and the contestants to toss for the medal.

RULE 8, SECTION 2, to be omitted.

RULE 10, SECTION 1, add the following: In case a contestant is unable to continue, his opponent shall be awarded the bout and be credited with eight points.

CHARLES W. MAYSER,
Chairman.

IX. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

Following the report of last year and my request, as chairman of the Committee on Boxing, for the dismissal of the committee, the Association decided that the organization of the newly formed Intercollegiate Boxing Association required further modification before being approved by the N. C. A. A.

During the last year, however, the Boxing Association has been on trial, and some of the recommendations contained in the committee's report of last year have been put to the test.

It has been shown that it is quite possible to conduct intercollegiate meets without the abuses so much dreaded by those who opposed the formation of an intercollegiate league, but the need for trained officials was emphasized on almost every occasion, and also the necessity for having copies of the rules supplied to the coaches and managers of the various terms, many of whom came to the contests without knowing the rules under which they were competing. This is peculiarly necessary in the case of officials, all of whom seem to have different methods of judging boxing contests. The most urgent necessity, then, would seem to be some method of circulating the rules among contestants and officials, and some method of bringing the officials together to meet and discuss technical points in judging contests.

I would suggest that the Boxing Association revise its rules so as to conform with the requirements of the N. C. A. A. with respect to control, and that meetings be arranged to which as many prospective officials as possible be invited, and that at these meetings two boxers be engaged to demonstrate the various points of fair and foul boxing that would be discussed, and that some definite agreement be arrived at as to what actually constitutes fair and foul fighting.

The entire success of boxing in our colleges, either in the college itself or in intercollegiate contests, will depend upon some uniform method of judging bouts. If this can be arranged by the Boxing Association and demonstrations held from time to time in different districts there is no reason why boxing should not take its place as one of the associations under the guidance of the N. C. A. A.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

X. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE RULES.

The formulation of rules for the different games that are used in intercollegiate competition has come to be one of the most important of the Association's functions. The truth of this statement is obvious, since the N. C. A. A., through its representatives on the various rules committees, has been able to establish close contacts, by conferences and otherwise, with those actually engaged in the conduct of intercollegiate sports. Thus the organization has been placed in a position to modify directly the spirit and standards of intercollegiate competition.

This opportunity for translating the ideals of the Association into practical action has existed for years, and has been productive of valuable results. In spite of this fact, however, the Association has not profited, to the extent that was possible or desirable, from the good work that has been done along these lines by its representatives. This is due partly to the fact that the rules committees have been satisfied to do the job committed to their care, and have made little effort to give general publicity to the fact that they represented this Association, and in part to the fact that the rules, when published, did not appear to have any special relationship to this organization.

As a result the undergraduates and even the alumni members of the various intercollegiate associations organized for the promotion and administration of different branches of sport are ignorant of the fact that much of the credit for the improvement in the practical conduct of our various intercollegiate sports and for their increased popularity is due directly to the work of the representatives of this organization.

It is only necessary in this connection to mention the service which the Association rendered to football when it was under such severe public criticism some fifteen years ago; basket ball, the rules of which have been standardized and are now used universally by amateur organizations throughout the country; and the important work of younger committees for soccer, swimming, boxing, and wrestling.

The desirability of having the college rules published under the control of this Association was brought to the attention of the Association by the Publication Committee at the meeting in Chicago seven years ago, when it was stated that "they (the rules) are published and copyrighted by the American Sports Publishing Company. The N. C. A. A. has no control over the rules, since the copyright is in the name of another organization, nor has it the right to give permission to reprint the rules."

Repeated efforts have been made since that report was presented to effect a reform in this situation. These efforts were virtually ineffective until the past year, when an arrangement was entered into with A. G. Spalding Brothers and the American Sports Publishing Company, by which the latter would publish the rules formulated by the National Collegiate committees on the following conditions:

1. That the rules and the annual Guides for each sport in the control of which the N. C. A. A. is not affiliated with athletic organizations shall be published by the American Sports Publishing Company with the authorization and under the copyright of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

2. That the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall re-

ceive a royalty of two cents on each copy of these various Guides that may be sold.

3. That these books shall have a distinctive cover and title-page on which the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall be the outstanding feature.

This arrangement was approved at a special meeting, held in New York last winter, of the president and secretary of the Association with the members of the Publication Committee for the following reasons:

The American Sports Publishing Company possesses unusual experience and facilities for publishing such Guides; we should avoid competition that would surely spring up and would be harmful in the event that any of our rules were published by another organization; and the desirability of having all of our official rules issued in a distinctive cover, which would be difficult if they were published by two or more houses, as was at one time seriously considered. Further than this is the fact that the American Sports Publishing Company possesses the ability to effect the widest possible distribution of our rules and Guides throughout the country.

The adoption of this scheme of publication of the Association's rules, carrying with it the payment of royalties as a legitimate source of income, puts the Association in a much more dignified position than it held previously, when the work of some of its committees, at least, was financed by a grant from the American Sports Publishing Company. There have been published so far under this arrangement the rules for intercollegiate football, swimming, and soccer football. The sale of these various Guides has so far amounted to 112,000 copies, from which the Association has realized \$2240 in the form of royalties.

Plans are under consideration for the publication, on the basis outlined above, of intercollegiate rules for track, wrestling, boxing, and such other rules as may be decided upon.

After a conference with representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U., with whom the National Collegiate Athletic Association had entered into a relationship to formulate and publish joint rules on basket ball, it was decided to continue the publication of the Basket Ball Guide for this year at least under the auspices of these three organizations, leaving open the question as to whether or not a separate Intercollegiate Basket Ball Guide will be published in the future. The committee believes in continuing the policy of co-operating with other national organizations in establishing uniform playing rules.

Acknowledgment should be made of the very important service rendered by Professor J. L. Griffith of the University of Illinois in publishing and circulating without expense to this Association about fifteen thousand copies of the National Collegiate Track

Rules among the colleges and schools of the country, and further for the fact that the Track Rules Committee was able to secure the approval and adoption of these rules by a number of inter-collegiate conferences and many individual institutions.

Your committee recommends the approval of the action taken by the representatives of this Association regarding the plan of publishing our rules on a royalty basis.

The chairman requests that he be relieved from further service on this committee.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2 p.m.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. B. OGILBY, PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The colleges that are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the first district differ so widely in the nature of their location, in size, and in the scope of their activities that it is difficult to reduce them to a common denominator. For these reasons I have not resorted to the questionnaire method of gathering information for this report, for the value of a questionnaire depends largely upon finding a common denominator small enough to be workable. A questionnaire is a nuisance, anyway, and it is still more so when the questions are so phrased that they are not immediately applicable to the institution by which it is received. Accordingly this report represents personal observation supplemented by correspondence and discussion between representatives of each different college involved. There is no difference of opinion as to the ideals of intercollegiate sport in New England. The differences are due to various methods of attaining those ideals and to individual difficulties which make an application of drastic regulation inadvisable or impossible.

It would seem that there are two definite tendencies operating in New England colleges as the athletic activities develop, and as those tendencies are somewhat divergent, difficulties arise. On the one hand we have an increasing desire to have college athletics mean the possibility of competitive activity as well as the

physical development of every student in the institution; on the other hand is the constantly increasing interest in the big inter-collegiate contests, with the consequent emphasis upon the development of the college teams, with their increasing expenses. Undoubtedly the college authorities should make all the financial provision necessary for the athletic development of all the students, but in some cases this is not possible, and the athletic association may be able, if its organization has large receipts from games, to use the funds to develop activity among the entire student body. Some colleges are rightly concerned about the increasing expenses of keeping up their varsity teams. The demands for equipment are greater and greater, and the matter of salaries for coaches is a very real problem. Of course there is something wrong with the situation when a young man just out of college can get a salary of \$10,000 for coaching a football team for ten weeks in the fall. Not only is such a salary not commensurate with the service received, but also the development of a financial organization able to pay such salaries puts the sport involved upon a basis perilously near that of the teams competing in the world series. So much has been said about the "seasonal coach" that further discussion is unnecessary. I am glad to be able to report that in New England several colleges have achieved gains this last year in having the coaching done either by regular members of the faculty or by men employed permanently by the college, with faculty rank. At Trinity this year all the coaching is being done by the members of the department of physical training, and we hope to make that a permanent policy.

The increasing budget of our athletic teams is putting a greater strain every year upon our undergraduate managers. The problem of keeping an athlete up to his work in his classes during the season is mild compared with the difficulties which the undergraduate manager has. The demands made upon his time are tremendous and exceedingly distracting. Several colleges have realized this problem and are trying to meet it. The natural solution of having more and more of the detail put into the hands of the office of the graduate manager, with the assistance of professional labor, is one answer, but it has the obvious disadvantage of taking athletics out of the hands of student control. The type of young man who has managed well the college team is the type that achieves great success in later life, and undoubtedly his experience in handling men and finances is an important element in his education; the problem is to preserve that without impairing his status as a student. The value-judgments of the undergraduate manager are that the requirements of the curriculum are a great irritation because they take valuable time which he would like to give to the development of his team.

Part of the program which calls for athletics for everyone

naturally leads to the development of what are called minor sports. Much attention has been paid to that this year by the Association of New England Colleges, and three distinct associations have been formed: the New England Basket Ball Association; the New England Swimming Association; and the New England Wrestling Association. A standard constitution has been drafted, with supplementary clauses where the diverse nature of the sports concerned has made it necessary, and officers have been duly elected. The executive committees of these various associations will meet shortly after the beginning of the new year. There has been talk of an intercollegiate boxing association, but there is still doubt in the minds of the representatives of some colleges as to the advisability of putting this sport upon an intercollegiate basis. Attempts to organize an intercollegiate gymnastic association have not been successful. The stimulation of these sports will undoubtedly be to the great advantage of the larger colleges; it is difficult for the smaller colleges to keep pace here, for these minor sports can be kept up only by drafting much the same men who compete in football, basket ball and track. It is obvious that in all colleges there is much to be gained by giving an opportunity for the development of these sports upon an intramural basis.

No appeals have been made in the New England District this year to the machinery of investigation set up at the meeting in Chicago a year ago to inquire into charges of ineligibility of individual athletes. There still have been rumors of unworthy proselyting and extra-legal strengthening of individual teams, but few colleges like to put the sifting down of rumors on a basis of official action. In the opinion of your representative, there have been fewer of these rumors than in the past years. In more than one college it is the feeling that these various difficulties can be eliminated better by mutual understanding and close fellowship between two or three colleges having the same denominator, rather than by action on the part of large associations. Undoubtedly good fellowship between worthy antagonists is the strongest factor that makes for the purification of our athletics, and your representative notes with pleasure various instances which make for development of good fellowship between long-time opponents.

The experience of one of our largest New England colleges in this last football season of having present at the preliminary games a large group of spectators who made themselves objectionable by their attitude to officials and players causes us grave concern. In some cases there were even attacks made upon players as they left the field. If this is not anything more than the old bad feeling between Town and Gown, it is a chronic problem, which appears in one form or another in various places. If it can

be taken, however, as a symptom indicating that the spirit of non-collegiate athletes is entirely out of sympathy with ideals of inter-collegiate sport, the matter is much more serious. Some professional football teams are attracting larger and larger crowds and drawing more and more young men into their ranks. In some communities such contests are signs of a healthy, robust life, and much to be encouraged, but your representative would welcome any discussion which would indicate any unusual conditions this last year which show too much bitterness toward the home team. Heretofore the attitude of the large crowds at a college football game has been quite different from the state of mind of the bleachers in professional baseball parks. We do not want the standards of the latter introduced into collegiate contests.

Your representative is glad to be able to present a very encouraging report on the matter of the "one-term rule." More and more colleges are adopting it. At Trinity the rule was put into force during the last year, in the face of vigorous opposition on the part of some of the undergraduates, and still stronger opposition on the part of the alumni. In spite of that the rule went through and has undoubtedly done much for the welfare of the college. While it is still open to question as to whether it will in time strengthen the college team, it most certainly has not weakened it, and so thoroughly has the rule commended itself to Trinity men that it would be impossible now to get undergraduate support to move to re-establish the old system. The idea that a small college has got to adopt lower standards than the large one in order to be able to compete successfully with the large college is false, and the experience of this one single college has demonstrated the success of the principle in such a way as to convince your representative that every college which does not have a "Freshman rule" should put it into effect.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DR. GEORGE L. MEYLAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The reports of the second district representatives in 1919 and 1920 were most pessimistic. All the abuses of proselyting, seasonal coaching, pre-season training, training tables, and commercialism were described as existing, and the prediction made that they would continue to flourish.

This situation is undoubtedly due in part to the absence of leagues or conferences in this district, with definite rules governing athletic administration and machinery for enforcing the rules. Inasmuch as the National Collegiate Athletic Association does not

function as an administrative body for the regulation of athletics, it is necessary to organize district or local conferences for this purpose.

In order to ascertain the present conditions in the second district and the attitude of college authorities concerning the organization of one or more conferences, six questions were asked of the twenty-eight colleges which are members of the N. C. A. A. The colleges are numbered as follows: 1. Allegheny; 2. Carnegie Institute of Technology; 3. Colgate University; 4. College of the City of New York; 5. Columbia University; 6. Cornell University; 7. Dickinson College; 8. Franklin and Marshall; 9. Hamilton College; 10. Haverford College; 11. Lafayette College; 12. Lehigh University; 13. New York University; 14. Penn. State College; 15. Princeton University; 16. Rutgers College; 17. Swarthmore College; 18. Stevens Institute of Technology; 19. Syracuse University; 20. Temple University; 21. Union College; 22. University of Pennsylvania; 23. University of Pittsburgh; 24. University of Rochester; 25. Washington and Jefferson College; 26. Westminster College; 27. West Point Academy; 28. West Virginia University. Following are the replies:

I. Are you in favor of organizing one or more leagues or conferences of colleges in the second district?

1. Not interested; 2. Yes; 3. Yes; 4. Yes; 5. Yes; 6. No; 7. —;
8. One; 9. Yes; 10. Yes; 11. Yes; 12. Yes; 13. Yes; 14. —;
15. Yes, but question its practicability; 16. Yes; 17. Yes; 18. Yes, though little use in organizing such league unless definite athletic relationship among members at conference; 19. Yes; 20. Yes;
21. Yes; 22. Divided opinion; 23. Yes; 24. Yes, start with few colleges with ideals, then admit others when they live up to rules of eligibility; 25. Would depend upon colleges joining the conference; 26. Yes; 27. No, conditions different than colleges; 28. Yes, with qualifications.

II. Does your college enforce the one-year rule?

1. No; 2. Yes; 3. Yes; men may not transfer unless in good standing, morally and scholastically; 4. Yes; 5. Yes, except in cases where student has not represented another college in same sport; 6. Yes; 7. —; 8. No; 9. No; 10. Yes; 11. Yes; 12. Yes, if student comes from other college; 13. Yes; 14. Yes; 15. Yes;
16. Yes; 17. Yes; 18. No; 19. Yes; 20. Yes, if student comes from other institution; 21. Yes; 22. Yes; 23. Yes; 24. Yes; 25. Yes; 26. No; 27. No; 28. Yes.

III. Does your college play Freshmen on Varsity Teams?

1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. Yes; 4. No; 5. Yes, in sports in which Columbia has no Freshman team; 6. No; 7. —; 8. Yes; 9. Yes;

10. Yes; 11. Yes; 12. Yes; 13. No; 14. No; 15. No; 16. Yes; 17. Yes; 18. Yes; 19. No; 20. Yes; 21. No; 22. No; 23. No; 24. No; 25. Yes; 26. Yes; 27. Yes; 28. No (Yes, next year).

IV. Does your college permit the playing of Summer Baseball by members of your Varsity Teams?

1. Not an issue; 2. Yes, except in organized leagues; 3. With written permission; 4. No; 5. No; 6. No; 7. —; 8. Yes; 9. Rule against professionalism but no action taken on summer ball; 10. No; 11. On non-professional teams with consent of Athletic Committee and Faculty; 12. Yes; 13. No; 14. No; 15. No; 16. No; 17. Yes, with consent of Faculty Committee; 18. No; 19. —; 20. No; 21. No; 22. No; 23. Industrial teams only; 24. No; 25. Yes; 26. Yes; 27. Question never came up. Doubt if authorities would permit it; 28. Yes, provided this is not sole occupation.

V. Do you consider the present conditions of intercollegiate athletics in your district to be better—worse—unchanged since 1918?

1. Cannot answer; 2. Worse; 3. No material change; 4. Not certain—probably no change since 1918; 5. Worse—increasing tendency to commercialism and all the evils resulting therefrom; 6. No adequate data on which to base reply; 7. —; 8. Worse; 9. Unchanged; 10. Unchanged; 11. About the same; 12. Better; 13. Certainly not better—probably unchanged; 14. Better; 15. Generally unchanged; 16. Better—better; 17. About the same in some and worse in others; 18. Certainly not better as far as I can see; 19. Better; 20. Worse—not only has proselyting taken place, but more money has been spent for football players in some institutions than ever before; 21. A little better; 22. Very much improved here; 23. Unchanged; 24. Probably about same—only a few institutions with any decent deal—many teams coached by worse type of men who do not turn out winning teams; ruin character of men; 25. Better, decidedly; 26. Unchanged; 27. Very much better; 28. Very much better in most institutions.

VI. Please state what you consider the most important conditions needing improvement in the athletic situation of the second district.

1. Eradication of professionalism by honest, straightforward intercollegiate agreement.
2. Formation of one or more conferences.
3. (1) The district is too large to be coherent.
(2) There is need of some organizations or leagues in the second district.

4. (1) A lack of rigid or even approximate adherence to standards laid down by N. C. A. A.
- (2) The domination exercised by sporting college alumni over intercollegiate athletics.
- (3) The lack of inclusive intercollegiate governing body.
5. (1) Laxity in enforcing eligibility rules.
- (2) Increasing tendency to commercialism in intercollegiate athletics.
- (3) Offering of inducements by colleges to high school and prep. school students.
6. —.
7. —.
8. Come to better mutual understanding.
9. Strict eligibility rules. Seasonal coaches.
10. Co-operation with and confidence in the real strength and authority of N. C. A. A.
11. —.
12. Establishment of district conference.
13. —.
14. Not in position to supply this information.
15. (1) It is difficult to make a brief unqualified statement.
- (2) There are many phases of athletics susceptible of improvement.
- (3) There are no great abuses.
16. (1) Persuade Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Army and Navy to take the lead in enforcing the spirit as well as the letter of existing rules and regulations of N. C. A. A.
- (2) That any man who transfers from one college to another can *never* play on varsity to which transferred.
17. (1) Selection of better class of coaches.
- (2) Change in attitude of some colleges toward admission of students.
18. (1) Straightforward, honest realization of the distinction between amateur and professional.
- (2) Feel alumni—generally—responsible for much that is questionable in our athletic activities. Too many of them act on impulse.
19. —.
20. (1) Athletics for many not for few; sport for sport's sake, forgetting prevailing thought, "What means may I use to defeat my opponent?" We have one major sport, basket ball.
21. (1) Buying athletes directly or indirectly.
- (2) Allowing low scholastic standards for athletes.

- (3) Commercializing athletics.
- (4) Tendency to allow low professional standards in college athletics.
22. —.
23. (1) Organization of big conference with one-year rule, migratory rule, three-year rule and degree rule as requirements for membership.
- (2) Make small colleges not in conference adopt reasonable eligibility rules or conference teams should refuse to play them.
24. (1) Faculty control.
- (2) One-year rule.
- (3) Organize conferences with membership in faculties.
25. All should observe the migratory rule.
26. Conference agreement of some sort that will eliminate "tramp" or "floater" from athletics.
27. —.
28. (1) A league composed of the large colleges and another of the small ones would be a great help.

Although sixteen of the twenty-eight colleges answered yes without qualifications to the first question, it is very doubtful if one or more successful conferences could be organized in the second district at this time. The success of a conference depends in large measure upon having in its membership all or nearly all the colleges in the district. It is also important that the largest colleges be included in the membership, but only three of six large colleges in the second district favor the plan without qualifications. The second district is too large for a single conference. The number of colleges and their geographical distribution would make possible the organization of three conferences; one in northern New York, one in the New York and Philadelphia district, and one in the Pittsburgh district. Steps should be taken to organize three such conferences as soon as possible.

The answers to the second question indicate that only seventeen colleges have a definite one-year rule. Inasmuch as the straight one-year rule without any "ifs" has been the most effective weapon in stamping out the tramp athlete, no effort should be spared to have this rule adopted and enforced by all the colleges. The recent adoption by the Southern Intercollegiate Association of a rule forbidding any student to represent more than one college during his collegiate career is the only rule which will definitely do away with the migratory college athlete.

The important Freshman rule is in full operation in only eleven colleges. Although this rule imposes a real hardship on colleges with less than 500 students when they compete against the large

colleges, there are sufficient reasons in favor of excluding Freshmen from varsity teams to justify the universal adoption of the Freshman rule. The Freshman in college can rarely devote the time and energy required for participation in varsity athletics without seriously impairing his chances of making good in his studies. There is also some danger that varsity athletics prove too strenuous for the health of the young and immature first-year student. Furthermore, the application of the Freshman rule helps materially in discouraging proselytizing because it insures the satisfactory completion of one year of academic work before a student can participate in varsity athletics.

The answers to the question about summer baseball indicate that there is not as yet a clear majority of colleges committed to the policy of maintaining the same high standards of amateurism in baseball as in other sports.

There is evidently a wide divergence of opinion among college men concerning proper and desirable standards for intercollegiate athletics. The question: "Do you consider the present condition of intercollegiate athletics in your district to be better—worse—unchanged since 1918?" brought forth all kinds of answers from "worse" to "very much better." Such a divergence of opinion concerning the present existing conditions does not afford a favorable outlook for the inauguration of a co-operative effort to improve the situation.

The answers to the question concerning the present conditions needing improvement indicate very clearly that our college athletics are still suffering from proselytizing, low scholarship standards for athletes, undesirable coaches, domination of alumni, and commercialism. To one who has been for many years in close touch with college athletics comes the growing conviction that progress in eliminating abuses is not commensurate with the time and effort devoted to it; indeed one doubts if the goal of clean, wholesome athletics will ever be attained by following the prevailing method of combined administration by faculty, students, and alumni influenced by sporting and commercial interests outside of the colleges.

The greatest promise for a solution of this vexing problem lies in the success achieved by a few institutions which have recognized their responsibility and assumed the obligation to organize and administer athletics as an integral part of the educational program, and primarily for the benefit of the students. The chief obstacles to progress in this direction are the indifference and lack of appreciation of the educational value of athletics on the part of many faculty members, and the traditions built on fifty years of antagonism between faculties and students over the development and administration of athletics.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR THOMAS NELSON, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE.

The third district comprises the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. In this district there are eight institutions which are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Five of these institutions, namely, University of North Carolina, University of Virginia, University of Maryland, Washington and Lee University, and North Carolina State College, have become actively associated with the recently perfected organization of Southern Colleges under the title of "Southern Intercollegiate Conference." This conference is limited to sixteen institutions and, in addition to the five representatives from the third district, five other members of the N. C. A. A. are members of this new organization.

A résumé of the principles upon which the new organization is based will at once show that this conference stands for high ideals in college athletics. Included in the constitution of the S. I. C. are the following points:

1. Faculty control of athletics;
2. One-year residence rule;
3. Migratory rule;
4. Abolition of training table;
5. Freshman teams.

These various points have all been recommended by the N. C. A. A., and no doubt will be faithfully carried out by all members of the S. I. C. The migratory rule is one of the most advanced steps that has been taken in college athletics, the rule reading as follows:

"No person who has participated in any intercollegiate contest as a member of any college team shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest as a member of a team of any institution in this Conference."

This rule is far-reaching in its effect, and will prevent the jumping about of players from one institution to another.

The Freshman rule—that Freshman teams shall be members of the Freshman class only—is an excellent one, and has for several years been in force between three institutions in the third district,—the University of North Carolina, University of Virginia, and North Carolina State College,—with the result that interest among Freshmen in college is kept up to the top notch, each man knowing that he will not be superseded on the team except by superior ability of a regular member of his class.

From the various reports received from institutions in the third

district, I am convinced that there is an honest effort being made to put all branches of college athletics on the highest plane possible. All institutions in this district that have reported to me as representative advise that they have a full-time athletic director or coach, and that the money paid for coaching and athletic training is a part of the budget of the institution.

In response to communications sent out by me to various institutions in this district, I have received a number of encouraging replies, one of which I take the liberty of incorporating in this report. This is from Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia:

"All of us here consider that our own problem has been largely solved by the combination of absolute, ultimate *faculty control* of both program and finances along with a *co-operative administration* participated in by students and alumni.

"Speaking personally, although I think our coaches and managers heartily agree with me, I would consider the following as almost self-evident truths:

(1) No genuine eligibility rules can be impartially interpreted or effectively administered by undergraduates or by betting alumni.

(2) Most of the evils of proselyting, hiring, etc., are due to alumni leadership, student control, and lack of businesslike accounting and faculty control of athletic funds.

(3) The one-year Freshman rule and the one-year migratory rule are by all odds the most efficient safeguards ever devised against the illegitimate hiring of experts, and should be adopted and rigidly enforced by *every* institution participating in inter-collegiate athletics.

(4) The evils of temporary, alien, irresponsible, highly paid coaches are inevitable unless our own plan is adopted—namely, that the coaches and resident manager be permanent officers of the institution, elected by the Board of Trustees and therefore subject to their control, although they may be nominated by athletic councils composed of faculty members, students, and alumni.

(5) Another and most important matter, on which I feel very strongly, but which seems to have escaped discussion, is the absurd assumption that when a young man is paid for such an athletic service as pitching for a baseball team, he thereby becomes, as it were, tainted, is no longer a "gentleman player" of anything, and, therefore, will be debarred during his whole college career from every kind of intercollegiate sport, although not bearing the most distant relation to baseball.

This is an inheritance from the English caste system and is wholly unworthy of America. A professional baseball player cannot without injustice to other young men play against ama-

teur, college *baseballists*, because he has an unfair advantage. But to apply this to swimming, boxing, tennis, football, etc., is a rank absurdity and so palpably a piece of red tape as to lead to every kind of self-justified lying on the part of those affected."

This is a clear-cut statement, and I am sure that every member of the N. C. A. A. will agree with Dr. Smith, especially in the first four items. There may, of course, be some difference of opinion in regard to the fifth item. In fact, the question of summer baseball is one that has always been troublesome to colleges.

During the past year the athletic contests, as far as I have been able to see and ascertain, have been conducted in a more gentlemanly and sportsmanlike way than ever before. In football games there have been fewer penalties for infractions of the rules than previously. In fact, I believe that athletics being directly under faculty control are now fast advancing to a higher plane than could possibly have been attained under the old system.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

REV. HENRY D. PHILLIPS, UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The fourth district comprises the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina.

During the past year the Southern colleges have experienced an unusual athletic year. Greater interest both on the part of the colleges and of the general public has been notable. With the increased popularity and interest in the collegiate sports, naturally problems for the faculty chairmen of athletics and the athletic associations have multiplied. Firm and constructive efforts have been made to meet the situation.

There is a gratifying evidence of a growing interest in track athletics. The last annual track meet of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held May 13 and 14 at Sewanee, Tennessee, under the auspices of the University of the South. There were 144 entries, representing fifteen institutions. Louisiana State University won first place, Mississippi A. and M., second, and Sewanee, third. Vanderbilt University won the relay race. In the Pennsylvania relay race, Sewanee had several entries, two of whom won places.

The character of football played this fall was of a high order. The creditable showing of Centre and Georgia against Harvard gives some evidence of the kind of football played by the colleges of the fourth district. The splendid records of many teams of the South make it unnecessary for me to comment further upon the steady advance in the technique of the game.

The attendance upon the gridiron contests surpassed all records of previous years. The statement that the country is "football crazy" appears to express little exaggeration.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to which some thirty of the colleges of this district belong, has been endeavoring to develop a higher standard of collegiate competition, with special emphasis laid upon the responsibility of each college to enforce not only the letter but the spirit of the laws made to foster and to protect amateur sport. A program of education has been adopted. As part of this program I accepted the invitation of fifteen institutions to confer with the faculty and when possible to address the student body upon the moral and ethical aspect of intercollegiate sport.

Last April I conferred with over 500 members of the faculties, and addressed over 7000 students of the colleges visited. The institutions visited were Louisiana State University, Tulane, University of Alabama, Vanderbilt, Auburn, Howard College, Oglethorpe University, Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, Furman University, University of South Carolina, University of Tennessee, Centre College, and University of Kentucky. The conferences with representatives of these colleges have contributed towards a better understanding of the athletic situation.

As a result of the awakened interest and the responsibility in athletics on the part of college authorities, I was asked to address on December 2 the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges upon the subject of "Intercollegiate Athletics and the College Faculty." A resolution was passed creating a committee of five to enquire into the condition and administration of athletics in colleges which are members of this association, with full powers and instructions to investigate entrance credits, attendance records, and all other records of athletes, the salaries of coaches and by whom paid, and such other matters as pertain to the purity and wholesomeness of the administration of football. The resolution gives the committee "teeth." There is strong reason to believe that this action of the college authorities will be productive of great good. It may save Southern football from experiences well known in football history.

Two notable events in Southern athletics have been the formation of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, and the advanced legislation at the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held December 9 and 10 of this year.

Several of the larger institutions of the fourth district have for a number of years felt the need of the one-year rule. But the number of smaller institutions has prevented the passage of such a law. There seemed no hope for its passage. But one course

seemed clear. So eight colleges and universities of this district associated themselves with six institutions of the third district, and formed the conference.

The laws adopted were the same as the S. I. A. A. rules, with the exception of the one-year rule and the non-migratory law. The intention of the conference teams who were members of the S. I. A. A. was to remain in the Association.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association the one-year rule, a drastic non-migratory rule, and a yearly scholastic requirement of every athlete were passed. The non-migratory law does not allow any member of any organized team of one institution of collegiate standing to participate in intercollegiate athletics at another college which is a member of the S. I. A. A. This law is too drastic, and in all probability will be amended at some subsequent convention.

The scholarship requirement is generally regarded as being most effective in putting athletics upon the proper plane. A student is required to pass the requirements of his institution for the next advanced class before being eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

It may yet prove that some of the smaller institutions will find it necessary to form an organization which will allow the playing of Freshmen.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR G. A. GOODENOUGH, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

In the fifth district, which is practically identical with the territory of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, the past year has been one of exceptional activity. The football season is generally regarded as the most successful in the history of the conference. The attendance was large, the interest in the sport was intense, the competition was close and keen, and, best of all, a fine spirit of sportsmanship was shown in every contest.

It is generally agreed that in this district professional football has to a certain extent lost ground. Certainly the professional teams have not attempted to lure away college men as in former years. Probably the vigorous measures of the conference have been effective in checking some of the undesirable developments of this form of sport.

The conference has finally and definitely set its disapproval on post-season games of all kinds and description.

No cases of proselytizing have been brought to the attention of the district representative. As a rule, the colleges of this district have been educated to a fair standard of decency with respect to proselytizing, inducements, payment of athletes, etc. The edu-

tion of the alumni has not kept pace, however, and the efforts of over-zealous alumni give some color to rumors of improper inducements in certain cases.

Notable progress has been made in providing accommodations for intercollegiate sports. The Ohio State University Stadium, to seat 64,000, will be completed within a year. The University of Illinois Stadium, designed for a capacity of 75,000, will be started in the spring.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Missouri Valley Conference is the dominant influence, athletically, in the sixth district, with representatives in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Each of the several states within the district has one or more local athletic associations. During the period of the war, and for one or more years following the signing of the Armistice, many of the local associations were inactive, in some cases were discontinued. At the present time these local organizations are being rejuvenated, in some cases being entirely remodeled in every way. It is an attempt toward readjustment to meet the present conditions. During the war period many of the smaller colleges suspended the residence requirements and the rule restricting years of participation in order that they might continue intercollegiate athletics. As a rule, the reorganized associations have not only restored the rules and regulations formerly enforced, but in many instances have adopted more advanced rules and regulations.

The training camps, both in this country and abroad, gave a tremendous impetus to athletic activities. Mass athletics was recognized before the war, but little progress had been made along this most important line. At the present time, mass athletics is receiving the attention deserved, and all of the larger colleges and universities in the district have taken steps, or are about to take steps, to further the movement. Before the war, participants in this or that particular branch of athletics rarely numbered more than a score or two, participation being limited to candidates for varsity teams. Mass athletics is bringing out hundreds in each branch of sport, and athletics for all is rapidly becoming a reality.

Hygiene was given relatively little consideration in our colleges and universities before the Armistice was signed. At the present time, almost all of the leading universities and colleges have established departments of hygiene, and the work is closely correlated with physical training. In general, the physical training staff co-operates cordially and sympathetically with the depart-

ment of hygiene in this splendid work. Heretofore, the able-bodied, physically well-developed student monopolized the attention of staff members in physical training, and the defectives received little or no attention. Corrective work is now considered worth while, and no department of physical training is living up to its opportunities which does not so recognize it.

The attitude of college faculties toward athletics and physical training is changing rapidly, and in all of the institutions in the Missouri Valley Conference the work in athletics and physical training is closely correlated and administered under one head. They are recognized as integral parts of the educational system and academically have the same standing as English and mathematics.

While the outlook in athletics in the Missouri Valley is hopeful, certain tendencies deserve careful consideration. One of the evils of the present time which appears to be growing rapidly is the tremendous pressure exerted on faculty and coaches to produce winning teams, especially in football. This unquenchable desire to win is promoting the recruiting system in its most objectionable form, and is, in a large measure, responsible for questionable methods used in team coaching. Coaches are duly impressed with the fact that they must produce winners in order to retain their positions. The alumni are becoming exceedingly active in intercollegiate athletics. They are promoting campaigns with the express purpose of securing "star" athletes. "Ready-made" athletes receive undue attention, and every effort is made to secure them at any cost, thus defeating the real purpose of physical training. This is not a new evil, but an old one greatly accentuated.

Professional football has reached the Missouri Valley states. It operates to some extent under the mantle of the American Legion, and appeals to the patriotic instincts of the people. To some extent it operates under the guise of town teams, many of the players being paid rather fabulous sums for their services. In this instance, it appeals to community pride and thereby secures support. It is one of the most insidious of evils, as college players are approached and flattering offers are made by the promoters of the sport. The Missouri Valley Conference, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to refuse recognition of any participant in professional football, either as player or official, and not to permit the name of such participant to appear on the list of accredited officials of the conference. The members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association should take concerted action to put an end to this evil. Resolutions are not sufficient.

Intersectional games and contests are corollaries to the spirit of the time, and are the logical results when every effort is made to produce winning teams. It is altogether possible that we are

paying too high a price in time and money and the dissipation of energies which might better be used along other lines. The subject should receive the thoughtful attention of this conference.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MAJOR I. S. ASHBURN, A. AND M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

The close of the season of 1921 witnessed the end of the most triumphant season in the history of intercollegiate athletics in the seventh district. Unequaled patronage and support were given every team in this district.

Back of the increased interest and attendance are several underlying factors. Athletics are on a far higher plane; better teams are being turned out, and better schedules, in the main, prevailed this year than in previous years. Among the intersectional contests on the card for 1921 were games with Arizona University, Boston College, Vanderbilt, Mississippi A. and M., Centre College, and Missouri institutions. An even greater number of such contests are scheduled for 1922. Practically all of the leading institutions in this district will have intersectional games for 1922. The defeat of Texas University by Vanderbilt University this past season did not reflect the real strength of those two teams, nor the relative strength of football in those two sections.

Another explanation of the increased interest is found in the widespread development of athletics in our high schools. High school teams are playing to five and six thousand spectators, and many persons, never interested in football before, are becoming followers of the game through the presence of a son or brother on the public school teams. That too much emphasis is being placed on athletics in our high schools and that too many of our high school men are being spoiled by praise and offers from higher institutions will be readily conceded.

The trend of athletic development and administration in this district follows closely the policies of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association as expressed at its last meeting. The following conferences, organized on a wholesome and thorough-going basis are at work in this district: Southwest Athletic Conference; Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Missouri Valley; Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Association of Junior Colleges; Oklahoma State Conference. Of these the Southwest, S. I. A. A., and Missouri Valley are the strongest and include the larger colleges. Their rules and regulations are fundamentally in accord. The last big discrepancy was removed Saturday, December 10, when the S. I. A. A. voted to prohibit first-year men from playing on varsity teams. One difference

remains between the Missouri Valley as compared with the Southwest Conference and the S. I. A. A., in that the last two permit athletes to play summer baseball for remuneration, provided the club with which the athlete plays does not enjoy the protection of organized baseball. At the 1921 meeting of the Southwest Conference serious consideration was given to the abrogation of this rule. It was generally agreed that the rule was bad, but the conference felt that to abrogate the regulation would be productive of much false swearing by athletes without materially lessening their participation.

The conferences are operating on a splendid basis. Their membership is made up of faculty representatives, and not athletic directors. In the Southwest Conference a meeting of coaches and officials is held prior to the opening of each sport, when rules and their interpretation are considered and agreed upon. This eliminates many unhappy disputes over decisions or interpretations.

As a result of the widespread agitation against gambling, this evil was less flagrant this year than in past seasons. Appeals to alumni and to the sporting public through the press have been productive of good results. Student bodies can be reached through loyalty appeals and disciplinary authorities.

Little proselyting has occurred save from institutions outside the district.

Bids for high school students constitute a growing menace and deserve the earnest attention of the national body. The adoption of the so-called "Freshman rule" is the remedy for this trouble.

Before another year passes, scholarship requirements in the Southwest for athletic participation will probably be raised. At present athletes must pass two-thirds of the normal term-hours in their institutions to compete. These requirements are being enforced rigidly.

As a means of checking the rapidly developing tendencies toward professionalism in football and the organization of independent teams, the Southwest Conference at its last meeting passed regulations against any student participating in exhibition games.

The playing season in football in this conference may extend through the first week in December. No post-season games can be played by conference teams without the approval of the conference.

Efforts are being made by practically all institutions to extend the privileges and benefits of physical training to all students. Lack of funds and lack of gymnasium facilities constitute limiting factors in this policy. Many of our institutions are finding that academic and technical instructors with athletic experience,

anxious to establish closer contact with student life, are willing to assist without charge in coaching the minor sports. This plan is productive of splendid results to the institution from every standpoint.

Compulsory physical training for first-year students has been adopted at the larger institutions in this district. A review of the plan at Texas A. and M. might be helpful, and will reflect the general trend. During the season 1920-21 four hundred Freshmen took physical training three times a week, from 4 to 5 p.m. The physical training was divided into six sports: calisthenics, mass games, football, track, boxing, and wrestling. The whole Freshman class was formed by organizations at 4 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and marched to the sport designated in the bi-weekly schedule which was sent to each organization every two weeks. Absentees were reported to the Commandant's Office in the regular way. The director of Freshman physical training was assisted by the athletic coaches and certain students in the training. Not only did the Freshmen benefit by the physical training, but the Athletic Department was able to scrutinize the athletic material in the Freshman class. The inspectors of the United States Army who came here during the year were very much impressed with the system, and have recommended it to other institutions having R. O. T. C. units. The system of instruction teaches all men how to play athletic games, rather than a few, which is the case in specialized athletics.

Perhaps the most gratifying aspect of our athletic situation is the splendid accord and co-operation between our athletic staffs and our academic and executive officers. Rigid compliance with academic regulations has earned the respect of our teaching staffs. The college authorities in turn realize the splendid usefulness of college athletics as a "safety valve" for an outlet for college boys' enthusiasm and vigor and as a means of stimulating the one great attribute of the college man, loyalty to his institution.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR LESTER S. GRANT, COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES.

It is a pleasure to report that the past year has seen a very marked improvement in intercollegiate relations in the Rocky Mountain Conference.

A conference was held in Denver on February 26, 1921, at which the student bodies of the several institutions were well represented, and by their vote the accompanying report was adopted.

The recommendations of this conference have been well lived

up to both in letter and spirit. The football season just closed was absolutely free from rowdyism on the part of student bodies, and penalties for rough play were noticeably absent. It is noteworthy that in one of the most closely contested games of the season there was but one penalty imposed, and that for off-side.

Throughout the season the daily press has had frequent comments by the coaches and reporters on the splendid sportsmanship and sense of fair play exhibited by both contending teams and their supporters.

It is generally felt that in the coming year this spirit will see a further healthy growth.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC RELATIONS IN COLORADO, 1921.

An important conference participated in by representatives of faculties, coaches, and students of Colorado institutions was held February 26, at the Adams Hotel, Denver. From four to six delegates were present from each institution. President Duniway of Colorado College was chosen chairman, and Mr. H. K. Linger was elected secretary.

The general purpose of the conference was to discuss and make improvements in intercollegiate relations, especially on matters not in the scope of faculty conference regulations.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that athletic fields should be in charge of each home organization. If visiting student bodies desire to give demonstrations between halves, they should confer with the local authorities. Visitors will then be entitled to have possession of fields during the first half of the interval. It was further provided that in the case of outside teams playing in Denver every year they shall control the field in alternate years.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that this conference recommend to the several student governing bodies that they should take measures to prevent raiding each other's campuses before games.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that this conference recommend to the managers of athletics in each institution that they establish and enforce rules to prevent gambling and other forms of ungentlemanly conduct at games.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that we recommend to the faculties and student bodies of the several institutions that they take measures to prevent gambling in connection with athletics, both in the colleges and in their communities.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that it is the sense of this conference that all cheering and shouting be prohibited during wrestling and boxing matches, except during intervals. It was also recommended that the heads of student organizations bring

this to the attention of their members, and that the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference authorize referees to stop matches until objectionable noises cease.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary send reports of the action of this conference to the presidents, the coaches, and the presidents of student bodies of each institution.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the chairman, President Duniway, Secretary Linger, and Coach Glaze act as a committee to prepare a statement, giving the results of the conference for the press.

NINTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR LESLIE J. AYER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference and the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, representing the states of California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, held their annual conference at Portland, Oregon, during the second week of December. These conferences supervise and control the collegiate athletics of the ninth district of your Association, in which your policies are generally recognized and enforced.

These organizations are solving, and have solved, practically all of our athletic difficulties. In this district, athletics, intercollegiate as well as intramural, are controlled by the faculties of the various institutions. Student organizations, through graduate managers in each institution, have direct charge of schedules and competition, subject to rules, and to the general supervision and the approval of the faculties or administration. At the annual conferences, through a recently adopted policy, the managers and the coaches each have allied organizations which meet prior to the regular meeting comprised of the faculty members. In these preliminary meetings, the various problems are discussed by the coaches and managers, and are presented for final action and approval to the regular conference meeting. In general, these problems, together with such as may originate in the administration of athletics in the local institutions, are taken up, discussed, and settled. They represent the problems of the ninth district.

The conference found that the attempt to regulate schedules was impracticable. This policy has this year been abandoned. No real difficulty has been experienced in the usual problems, as declared in the policies and resolutions of the National Collegiate Association. The quarter system, adopted in a number of western institutions, made it possible for a college year to be taken after the close of the fall season, thus enabling competition in another institution in football in the succeeding season. This was remedied by rendering a student transferring after any

season from one institution to another ineligible for participation in athletics, until after the succeeding season in that sport.

The growth in intramural competition has been phenomenal. In one institution as high as 80 per cent of the men students engaged voluntarily in such sports.

The increased interest in intercollegiate athletics, particularly basket ball and football, is marked by both the student and public attitude. One basket ball competition was witnessed by a crowd of spectators numbering 10,000, and a football contest by a crowd numbering 60,000. Contrary to the attitude of some of our Eastern brethren, we are not alarmed by this. It has not only not caused a deterioration of the scholarship standards of the general student body, but has rather furnished a needed recreation. Moreover, it has stimulated interest in athletics generally, and increased gate receipts have been turned into the development of various other athletics, and the construction of fields and stadiums. We fail to see a necessary inconsistency between large crowds and clean sport. As a matter of fact, we believe football attracts to a great extent because of its cleanliness. We feel that most of the possible evils due to this increased interest are more than offset by three distinct advantages: First, the creation of a spirit of loyalty in our own large student bodies; second, the sustaining of the alumni's interest in their *alma mater*; and finally, the awakening of the general public by their interest in athletics indirectly to a favorable attitude and consideration of education generally.

Our problem has been rather to meet this demand, with the purpose of retaining and controlling it, and the result has been the construction of two collegiate stadiums, and over \$1,000,000 raised for the construction of a third. This is a real problem which the universities must meet if they wish to keep football out of the hands of private enterprise. Already several stadiums have been built, and the construction of more is threatened by the various municipalities of the West or Pacific Coast.

So far as intersectional games are concerned, the Pacific Coast Conference went on record this year as favoring such a policy, but only under the direction and control of the collegiate authorities. The question of the policy of intersectional football games, of which some seem to doubt the advisability, perhaps calls for an explanation of our attitude. The N. C. A. A. is a national organization, we presume for the purpose of establishing national interests and policies and relationships in order that the various sections of the country may have a better understanding with each other and may appreciate each other's policies. As an expression of such, the N. C. A. A. has already gone on record as adopting the policy of intersectional competition, in our National Collegiate Track Meet. We impliedly, at least, approve of inter-

national competition, in our demand for adequate representation in the control of the Olympic games. The Pacific Coast fails to distinguish football as requiring any distinctive policy. In addition to this being an accepted policy as a practical realization, I am sure that the intersectional games between the University of Washington and Dartmouth, and the University of Washington and Penn. State, have been of the most happy nature, and I believe to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

The Pacific Coast teams in track were represented at the I. C. A. A. A. and N. C. A. A. meets this year. I do not believe I need comment on the showing of these track teams, the tennis teams, or the football teams, further than to say that they demonstrate that such contests are practicable. We do not experience any difficulty with the late season games possible on the Pacific Coast because of the lateness of the season; but we have experienced some difficulty in the control of the New Year's game at Pasadena. If this game is continued, or if it appears that it is to be continued, it certainly is to the welfare of collegiate athletics that, rather than to follow the policy of "hands off," we should secure control and regulate such contests. The Olympic representation should be an object lesson in that respect.

One other problem has been of serious import to us, namely, the business side of sports. Your modern educational institution requires real business administration, although its objects are intellectual; the better organized, the more efficient. Your modern athletics require the same treatment. The "hands off," "afraid," or academic faculty view relative to large gate receipts should give way to some constructive work and regulation, in which respect a study and recommendation on the part of the N. C. A. A. would be greatly appreciated.

May I then briefly summarize: First, we believe that real effectiveness in the maintenance and regulation of athletics can best be secured, and probably only adequately secured, through conferences dominated by faculty control; second, we believe that intersectional competition controlled by athletic conferences should be fostered by the N. C. A. A. or collegiate institutions, or that otherwise it will fall into the hands of private enterprise with many consequent abuses; and finally, we believe in the acquisition of an intelligent conception of the business administration of athletics, as well as of the ethical.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

I. COMMITTEE ON N. C. A. A. FIELD AND TRACK MEET.

Mr. Stagg, chairman of the committee appointed by this body last year to promote and manage the first Association Track and Field Meet, had planned to be present at this conference, and to report the success of the meet. However, he has wired me from Florida, where he is enjoying a needed rest, that it will be impossible for him to be here. I very much regret this, because Mr. Stagg not only has been very much interested in this new undertaking of the Association, but has labored assiduously for its success.

Last year there was some doubt expressed regarding the advisability of conducting the meet the first year after it was authorized by the N. C. A. A. Nevertheless, your committee decided to undertake the promotion of the meet, and although a great many of the colleges were unable to attend the first year because their schedules had been completed, a great deal of interest was shown in it, and an unusually large number of institutions from all sections of the United States sent contestants.

Regarding the organization of the meet, the committee decided to extend invitations to the leading colleges and universities in the country. It was found inadvisable to invite only the colleges from various conferences for several reasons, among which might be mentioned that:

First: Some of the colleges are not members of any conference.

Second: Some conferences are comprised of only a few small colleges, while others are made up of a number of large universities.

Third: In some cases, certain colleges compete in two or more conference meets.

In order that colleges from a distance might not be discriminated against, the team entries were limited to ten for each institution. This, it was thought, would take away from the institutions located near Chicago the advantage which otherwise would have been theirs.

While it was recognized that the meet would be based primarily on individual competitions, yet, because most student bodies and the public demand it, a team prize was likewise awarded.

Forty-five colleges and universities competed in the first meet, and a large number of other institutions have assured the committee that, if this Association decides to continue the meet, they will be represented this year. Although the day was not especially propitious for record making, good records were made in most of the contests, and in all of the events there was keen

competition. Thirty-one of the forty-five competing colleges won points.

The financial statement of the meet is gratifying, considering the fact that a very heavy rainstorm prevailed up to the time of the starting of the meet. The returns were a trifle over \$1000, and the committee has pro-rated the profits of the meet among the visiting teams, and reports that it was enabled to refund two-thirds of the traveling expenses of the competing teams, and yet leave a small balance in the treasury for next year.

Believing that this meet was one of historical significance, and feeling that everyone who competed in it would look back with pleasure to his competition, the committee had bronze medals in commemoration of the event struck off, and presented them to all of the contestants who had not won any prizes.

J. L. GRIFFITH,
For the Chairman.

II. CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

There is little for this committee to report. Its services have not been asked for except in one case.

There may be some misapprehension on the part of the colleges as to the method of work decided upon by the arbitrators. In general, it is considered advisable, whenever charges are made of violations of eligibility rules or infractions of the law of amateurism, that these should go to the college or institution concerned, with a polite letter calling attention to them and asking that they be investigated and a report made to include any action that may have been found necessary. In no case will publicity be given to the matter unless such is decided advisable by the Central Committee.

The above method of procedure was adopted in order to allay fears that the arbitrators might act in a manner detrimental to the interest of the college concerned or of intercollegiate sport. Many rumors could be settled if greater advantage were taken of the arbitrators.

Your attention is called to the advisability of making greater use of this agency during 1922.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

III. COMMITTEE ON THE FESS-CAPPER BILL.

In general, this bill provides for the promotion of physical education in the United States, and for that purpose provides that out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated,

\$10,000,000 will be appropriated for the purpose of co-operating with the several states in the preparation and payment of supervisors and teachers of physical education, including medical examiners and school nurses, and certain other sums for the use of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Public Health Service of the Treasury Department for the administration and execution of the act. The amount, \$10,000,000, is for the expenses during the first year of the enactment, and each subsequent year an amount sufficient to allot one dollar per child of school age to each state is provided. In order to secure the benefit of the appropriations, a state must appropriate a sum equally as large, and must agree to certain regulations for the carrying on of the work of physical education.

Statements have been made to the Congressional Committee on Education and Labor in favor of the bill by Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and Professor C. W. Savage, all of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. There were included in the hearings, and published in the Proceedings, the addresses delivered by Dr. McCurdy before the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Annual Conference of 1919, and that of the Secretary of War, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, delivered on the same occasion.

The president of your Association has recently written the chairman of the Congressional Board, advocating the passage of the bill, and expressing the continued interest of our organization in its passage.

An examination of the printed Proceedings convinces me that the case in favor of the passage of the Fess-Capper Bill has been well and fully presented. I am informed by Mr. E. Dana Caulkins, manager of the National Physical Education Service, that he is hopeful of its ultimate passage.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

IV. COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

During the Annual Conference of 1920, the National Collegiate Athletic Association expressed itself in favor of the formation of an Olympic Association, to be made up of bodies interested in amateur sports, and directed me, if possible, to secure favorable action on a federation of amateur athletic bodies.

At a full meeting of the Olympic Committee in February this question was considered on a report of a reorganization committee which had been appointed at a meeting of the Olympic Committee on December 4, 1920. This committee consisted of the Honorable Bartow S. Weeks, International Olympic Committee, Colonel

A. G. Mills, Amateur Athletic Union, the Honorable Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Amateur Athletic Union, General Palmer E. Pierce, National Collegiate Athletic Association, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, United States Revolver Association, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Amateur Fencers' League of America, Mr. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the American Olympic Committee, and Mr. John T. McGovern, Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.

On the recommendation of the Reorganization Committee the Olympic Committee decided:

(1) That there be organized an American Olympic Association;

(2) That there be invited to become members of the American Olympic Association the following organizations, and that they be asked to send delegates to the number indicated to a conference in December, 1921, for its formation:

International Olympic Committee	3
United States Army	3
United States Navy	3
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States	33
National Collegiate Athletic Association	16
Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.	3
Amateur Fencers' Association of America	3
American Trap-shooting Association	3
International Skating Union	3
National Association of Amateur Oarsmen	3
United States Golf Association	3
United States Lawn Tennis Association	3
United States Revolver Association	3
National Cycling Association	3
National Rifle Association	3
United States Football Association	3
Regional delegates to be designated by the President of the American Olympic Committee and selected by him	9
Total	94

At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee on May 4, 1921, a majority of the committee decided to limit the number of delegates of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to three. I protested against this action as being beyond the power of the committee, and argued in favor of adhering to the instructions given by the Olympic Committee in February. It does not seem necessary to dwell on the details of the dispute that followed. Suffice it to say that at a meeting of the Olympic Committee, held in this city on October 15, the representation of the colleges was fixed as follows: National Collegiate Athletic Association, 3; intercollegiate athletic organizations and local conferences, 20; or a total of 23. Mr. Kirby and Mr. Berry of the I. A. A. A. A.,

and the president of your Association were appointed a committee to select the associations and local conferences that would be invited to send delegates to the formation conference, the date of which was changed from December to November 25. Immediately I furnished a list of the collegiate associations and conferences to the other members of the committee, in order that the selection might be expedited. However, for some reason, invitations were not sent out until the end of the month. This delay was serious, and probably explains why only eight of these intercollegiate associations and conferences were represented.

In response to the invitation to send delegates, the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, forwarded a constitution for a Federation, with the statement that the constitution and by-laws prepared by the Reorganization Committee were considered too limited in scope. He added that authority would not be given to the representatives of the War and Navy departments to commit them should it be adopted. The result of the conference was the rejection of the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, and the adoption of an organization as recommended by the Reorganization Committee, except for certain amendments that did not materially change its scope.

I submit to you a copy of the adopted constitution and by-laws. In my opinion it has these faults:

First, its purpose is too limited, since, as expressed in Article II, it deals only with matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games.

Second, the Amateur Athletic Union has at least thirty-three votes, and its allied members sufficient more to give it a majority. It is provided that, at any quadrennial or special meeting, a member is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of delegates, and a single delegate present may cast the full number of votes to which the member is entitled. This provision is not democratic, and makes the organization not truly representative in character. It is possible that a single delegate at a meeting may, by this arrangement, have votes sufficient for control. This fact is accentuated by the regulation which states that a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting shall consist of a majority of the votes. The total number of votes is 110. Therefore, I believe I am correct in saying that a meeting for the transaction of business of this important Association might be held with only nine present, and that one of the nine could outvote all the others.

It is provided that at the quadrennial meeting next preceding the holding of an Olympiad, the Association shall elect, by two-thirds of the votes to which the members present at such meeting shall be entitled, an American Olympic Committee, to have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the participation of the United

States in the Olympic Games. It is thus seen how seriously defective this organization is, if it is to be truly representative of the bodies interested in amateur sports within the United States. The effective control of the American Olympic Committee would remain, as formerly, in the hands of the few.

The proposal of the Secretary of War for the formation of a Federation along the general lines indicated in the constitution forwarded by him was defeated by a vote of 53 to 20, and the proposition was referred to the Executive Committee to be formed under the tentative constitution and by-laws of the Reorganization Committee. The Army and Navy delegates then withdrew from the meeting, and the constitution and by-laws prepared by the Reorganization Committee, after certain amendments, were adopted. The amendments proposed to correct the defects noted above were, in nearly every instance, voted down. The following officers and committees were then elected:

Executive Committee:

- Colonel A. G. Mills, New York, A. A. U.
- William C. Prout, Boston, President A. A. U.
- Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, New York, U. S. Revolver Association, A. A. U.
- Murray Hulbert, President-elect of Board of Alderman, New York City, Metropolitan A. A. U.
- Joseph B. McCabe, Boston, Director A. A. U.
- General Palmer E. Pierce, N. C. A. A.
- John T. McGovern, New York, I. A. A. A. A.
- Seward A. Simons, Los Angeles, Pacific Coast A. A. U.
- General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington.

Committee on Olympic Games:

- Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, former president of Olympic Committee.
- Dr. J. E. Raycroft, N. C. A. A., Princeton, N. J.
- F. W. Rubien, New York, A. A. U.
- Jacob W. Stumpf, New York, A. A. U.
- Captain Herman Thomas, U. S. Revolver Association.
- J. Mulcahy, U. S. Rowing Association.
- General Palmer E. Pierce, N. C. A. A.
- Mrs. F. Fullard Leo, Secretary-Treasurer, Hawaiian A. A. U.
- Dr. George L. Meylan, Intercollegiate Boxing Association.

You will note from this that on the Executive Committee the National Collegiate Athletic Association has one representative, namely, the president of your Association; and on the Olympic Committee, Dr. Raycroft, of Princeton, Dr. Meylan, of Columbia,

and the president of your Association. Each of these important committees has a total membership of eleven. The Committee on Olympic Games above referred to is elected for four years, and forms a part of the larger American Olympic Committee which is elected at the quadrennial meeting next preceding the holding of the Olympic Games.

An amendment was adopted which provided for representatives of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on each of the above committees.

I take it that the above brief analysis of the organization adopted for the American Olympic Association has convinced you that it is not satisfactory to us. In the letter of the Secretary of War of November 9 to the president of the American Olympic Committee, he states:

I believe that the problem which confronts us is a greater one than our mere specialized participation in the quadrennial games of the International Olympic Committee, and that we should take the present occasion to lay the foundation of a nation-wide Federation which shall embrace all those permanent organizations in the United States devoted to amateur sports and physical education.

As you know, the Army has recently announced a policy with regard to athletics which provides that they shall be conducted on an amateur basis, and which further states that it is the desire of the Army to encourage the participation of its members in local meets and competition conducted by civilian agencies. It is my idea in submitting the constitution herewith, to provide for a National Federation of all organizations devoted to amateur sports, within which each one of the constituent members would recognize, for the purpose of competition and games, the amateur standards of all other members of the Federation.

In addition to the above, I have a still wider purpose in mind. Much has recently been said relative to the formation of some governmental agency which will have for its purpose the co-ordination of all national activities devoted to physical education. As nothing concrete has been done in this matter, I, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, take pleasure in recommending to your favorable consideration my underlying purpose as outlined generally in the proposed constitution, herewith, and the Federation which this constitution will bring into being. I feel certain that such an organization, which has as its broad purpose the physical education of every man, woman, and child in this country, and to which all governmental agencies could grant their unqualified approval, will go a long way toward accomplishing the end that any similar governmental activity might have.

In the tentative constitution above referred to by the Secretary, it is provided that the mission of the Federation shall be:

To create and maintain a permanent organization, representative of amateur sports, and of organizations devoted thereto in the United States; to establish and maintain the highest ideals of amateur sport in the United States; to promote the development of physical education; to standardize the rules of all amateur athletic games or competitions; and to direct and control the participation of this country in the International Olympic Games.

This is a strong and vivid presentation of the national need of an amateur body much wider in scope and influence than any now existing in the United States. The Amateur Athletic Union is the nearest to such a body. Article III of its constitution declares: "This Union recognizes all amateur sports and claims jurisdiction over the following classes: (1) basket ball, (2) boxing, (3) gymnastics, (4) hand ball, (5) running, including hurdling, obstacle racing, and steeplechasing, (6) jumping, (7) pole vaulting, (8) putting the shot, and throwing the hammer, weights, javelin and discus, (9) swimming, (10) tug-of-war, (11) walking, (12) wrestling."

These claims are far-reaching, but as a matter of fact, does this Union actually exercise jurisdiction throughout the United States over the classes of sport enumerated?

If it did so, I think I am fair in saying there would be no necessity for the National Collegiate Athletic Association forming rules of play for basket ball, boxing, swimming, wrestling, track and field, to include jumping, pole vaulting, putting the shot and throwing the hammer, weights, javelin and discus, and running. Besides the colleges and universities, the Y. M. C. A., whose athletic activities are too well known to need mention, does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Army, the Navy, and the Lawn Tennis Association are among other organizations that are not affiliated with, or governed by, the Amateur Athletic Union.

In this connection I think it advisable to call attention to the fact that repeated efforts were made to secure a conference with the representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union for the purpose of discussing the affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union of amateur athletic organizations like our own, or the formation of a Federation. The president of the Amateur Athletic Union, in answer to the proposal for such a meeting, wrote as follows, under date of September 22, 1921:

I just received today your wire dated September 17 regarding a meeting in Washington on October 5 between representatives of the A. A. U., Y. M. C. A., the Army and the Navy and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I certainly feel that your suggestion for this meeting is a very good one indeed, but I regret to state that it will be impossible for me to leave my business at this time to come East for this meeting. I am today writing Mr. Rubien, appointing him as our representative, and suggesting to Mr. Rubien that he get in touch with you immediately on receipt of my letter.

If there are any matters that you desire to take up with me before this meeting I would be very glad to go into same by wire or letter. I trust that the meeting will be a means of creating greater harmony among the various organizations interested in the athletic development of the American youth, as it is my earnest desire to co-operate with the various institutions in our country in order that we can have absolute harmony, thereby

assisting us in maintaining the high standard that the United States has set in the past in the development of all branches of athletics.

I assure you of my heartiest co-operation with a suggestion at this time that your Association join us as an allied body at our next meeting, as I assure you I would be very glad to have your Association affiliated with us.

The secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union did not carry out the suggestion of the president in regard to getting in touch with me. On October 3 I sent him an invitation to attend the conference, which, for convenience, had been changed to New York City. In a reply dated October 4 he stated: "The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States cannot at this time participate in such a conference, as it is definitely committed to the American Olympic Association by a vote of its Board of Governors." On receipt of this letter I again wrote Mr. Rubien as follows:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 4, 1921, declining the invitation, which I understood had previously been accepted by President Weaver of the A. A. U., to meet and discuss the formation of an American Olympic Association with representatives of certain organizations named to you.

I had hoped to have the Amateur Athletic Union represented at this conference, which is to be a friendly one, having as its purpose the discussion of some means of nationalizing the activities concerned with the United States' participation in the Olympic Games. It might be that as a result of a friendly discussion of the question at issue you could convince the gentlemen present of the advisability of joining in the plan formed by the sub-committee appointed by the General Olympic Committee.

I note that it is your opinion that the plan of the Amateur Olympic Association will be a really national organization. I seriously question this unless the co-operation and support of such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., the Playgrounds Association, the Boy Scouts, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association are secured. It is a point well worth arguing, and I hoped for your presence today in order that we might discuss it pro and con, without heat or bitterness.

If, in view of the above, you feel able to attend this friendly conference, which will in no wise commit you or the Amateur Athletic Union to anything contrary to the stand already taken, we shall be most happy.

In a letter dated October 6, received during the conference, Mr. Rubien stated:

Your letter of even date delivered by messenger is at hand. I must decline the invitation, because I am not at all in sympathy with the objects you have in mind in calling a meeting of this kind practically on the eve of the meeting of the American Olympic Committee for October 15, and in view of the great amount of time given to this subject by the Reorganization Committee of which you are a member, and the definite plans proposed by this committee, approved by all of the national governing bodies of amateur sports on the Olympic program.

You refer to the invitation having been accepted by President Weaver of the Amateur Athletic Union. President Weaver has not been in touch with the work of the Reorganization Committee and the vote of the Board of Governors and district associations on the question of joining

the American Olympic Association, and his object in accepting the invitation was to courteously reply to your telegram with the suggestion of an alliance between the National Collegiate A. A. and the A. A. U. uppermost in his mind.

When the true situation was called to his attention he replied by telegram as follows: "Returned San Diego. Found wire thirtieth. Was under impression we should bring Pierce's organization into ours. However, you are on job. Know conditions better than I. Therefore will leave entire matter in your hands. Advise Pierce whether you will attend meeting, informing him I have appointed you our representative."

As you well know, the proposed constitution of the American Olympic Association provides for membership of such organizations as the National Collegiate Athletic Association and Y. M. C. A., and such other organizations as may from time to time be elected, whose activities are wholly in amateur sports, and such organizations as you mention can be elected if they comply with these requirements.

In view of the above objections and those outlined in my letter of October 4, I feel that my presence at your conference will be misunderstood, and regret that it will be necessary for me to decline your kind invitation.

In my desire to clarify the situation and secure a solution of the problem that would be satisfactory to all, I took it upon myself to name a committee to meet on November 4, and took the liberty of including the secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and the president of the American Olympic Committee, and invited them to a conference. In declining to attend the meeting, Mr. Rubien stated in a letter dated October 27:

In view of the fact that we have gone a great way out of our way to help form an American Olympic Association giving many organizations a complimentary representation, many of our Amateur Athletic Union officials feel that we have gone far enough, and I am inclined to believe that if there is a continuance of this propaganda to form a Federation as you suggest, many of the Board of Governors will be inclined to the view "that *every shoemaker should stick to his last*," and insist on Olympic affairs being governed by the national governing bodies of the sports on the Olympic program only, and ignore professional organizations who aim to control amateur sport.

The above quotations from the correspondence will give you a fair idea of the efforts your president made to have serious consideration given to the formation of a Federation representative of all bodies in the United States that have to do with amateur sports. I regret that the efforts made were not more successful. I was so impressed with the necessity of this that I felt it advisable that organizations like our own should affiliate with the Amateur Athletic Union if a real Federation could thus be accomplished. One idea in getting those interested around a table was that there might be a free discussion of the possibility of affiliating with the Amateur Athletic Union under conditions that would be mutually satisfactory. The fact that the Y. M. C. A. was formerly allied with the Amateur Athletic Union made such a

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discussion with its officials very desirable. I leave to your good judgment whether or not the refusal by certain officials of the Amateur Athletic Union to take part in such a discussion was justified. However, if such a meeting had taken place, it is possible that an understanding and an agreement might have been reached which would have received the unanimous approval of the delegates assembled at the conference for the formation of an Olympic Association on November 25.

The situation that now exists is a curious one, in that the proposal of the Secretary of War for the formation of a National Amateur Athletic Federation has been referred to a committee composed of members, some of whose organizations have not as yet indicated their willingness to join an association formed along the restricted lines prepared by the Reorganization Committee.

As previously noted, the president of your Association was elected a member of this Executive Committee. At the time he called attention to the fact that the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its Annual Conference, to be held December 29, would have to decide whether or not to enter the Olympic Association then being formed. If you do not vote to join the American Olympic Association, it seems necessary for him to resign from both the Executive and Olympic Committees of the American Olympic Association.

So far as known the Secretaries of War and Navy have not named officers to represent them on these committees. Your attention is called to this anomalous condition in order that your decision today may be reached with full knowledge of the facts.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

1. FOOTBALL.

Major Daly made two suggestions regarding football. First, that the rules should be studied in an effort to see whether they might be so modified as to make the game more attractive and safe for lads under fifteen. Second, that it is desirable that a central office should be established during the football season for more effective administration and control of the game. Voted to refer the above recommendations to the Football Rules Committee.

2. THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

After General Pierce had read his report on the subject of the relation of the N. C. A. A. to the American Olympic Association,

the following resolutions were passed: First, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association does not accept the invitation to join the American Olympic Association under its present form of management. Second, that this Association favors the idea of the organization of a National Amateur Athletic Federation. Third, that the question of the extent and manner of the participation of this organization in the proposed National Amateur Athletic Federation be left to the Executive Committee to consider and report.

3. CONTROL OF FOOTBALL OFFICIALS.

Mr. Botsford of Williams College asked the Central Board whether officials are required to sign an agreement to accept appointments to officiate, and if so, whether there is any way to penalize them if they fail to keep the appointments, or try to bargain with the college authorities for an increase in fee. Dr. Babbitt reported for the Board that such an agreement is signed, and that they have had trouble with a few officials, the only penalty possible being to drop them from the list, which is being done. Major Daly reported in this connection his understanding that the football officials are organizing an association of their own, which would probably have a good influence in such matters.

4. FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION.

President Pierce reported the organization of the American Football Coaches Association, and read part of the constitution. It was voted that the National Collegiate Athletic Association approve the organization of such a body.

5. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. E. Dana Caulkins, manager of the National Physical Education Service, thanked the Association for its support of his organization, and told in some detail of the efforts that are being made to effect the passage of the Fess-Capper Bill.

6. PROPOSED AMENDED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, with certain changes that had been made by the Executive Committee, were brought before the Association, printed copies of the proposed amendments having been sent out with the call for the meeting. There was some discussion of the proposed changes, in which the point was made that this organization is not a legislative or executive body, but advisory in its nature, and with merely educational aims. Certain clauses in the proposed amendments were objected to because they seem to introduce the policy of executive management of athletics on the part of this Association.

It was argued on the other hand that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its rules committees, is already legislating, and that it has also taken some part in management, by the inauguration last summer of the N. C. A. A. meet in Chicago; further, that an organization of this sort must progress, and can not afford to stand still, for that would mean weakening its influence. It was voted to defer action on the proposed amendments until the next convention, and to refer the matter back to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

The present Constitution and By-Laws and the proposed amendments are printed as an Appendix to these Proceedings.

APPOINTMENT OF RULES COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the rules committees for the several sports were appointed, as follows:

Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; C. L. Brewer, Michigan Agricultural College.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Major Philip Hayes, U. S. Military Academy; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; D. H. Henry, Clemson Agricultural College; T. F. Moran, Purdue University; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; R. H. Motten, Colorado College; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Z. G. Clevenger, University of Missouri; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin.

James Naismith, University of Kansas, originator of the game, honorary member for life.

Advisory Committee: Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy; W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; C. L. Parsons, Colorado College; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College; L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota.

Football Rules Committee.

Group 1: E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Walter Camp, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.

Group 2: F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Paul J. Dashiell, U. S. Naval Academy.

Group 3: Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Andrew L. Smith, University of California; D. X. Bible, Texas A. & M. College.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, University of Nebraska; D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College; A. J. Wilson, Yale University.

Advisory Committee: H. A. Farr, Yale University; G. H. Daley, Union University; H. H. Lanigan, University of Virginia; J. R. Bender, University of Tennessee; W. R. Morrison, University of Cincinnati; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Track Rules Committee.

J. L. Griffith, University of Illinois; H. F. Schulte, Nebraska University; W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University.

Advisory Committee: Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton University; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Adolph Schulz, Tulane University; B. G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; C. S. Edmonton, University of Washington.

Wrestling Rules Committee.

Charles W. Mayser, Iowa State College; R. F. Nelligan, Amherst College; Dana M. Evans, Northwestern University.

Advisory Committee: H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; A. Lefevre, University of Virginia; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; James Arbuthnot, University of Washington; E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Volley Ball Rules Committee.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; R. N. Metcalf, Oberlin College.

Boxing Rules Committee.

R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Allan Winter Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William A. Richardson, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Maylin J. Pickering, University of Pennsylvania; Colonel H. J. Koehler, U. S. Military Academy.

Lacrosse Rules Committee.

R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Lieut. B. F. Perry, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University.

Advisory Committee: C. S. Botsford, University of California.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and adopted, as follows:

President, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce; Vice-President, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

Executive Committee: First District, Professor P. R. Carpenter, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Second District, Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University; Third District, Professor Thomas Nelson, North Carolina State College; Fourth District, Dr. S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia; Fifth District, Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue University; Sixth District, Dean D. W. Morehouse, Drake University; Seventh District, Major I. S. Ashburn, Texas A. & M. College; Eighth District, Dean George C. Manly, Denver University; Ninth District, Professor Leslie J. Ayer, University of Washington.

The Association adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,
Secretary N. C. A. A.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES AT THE SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

I. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE.

Before reporting on athletic activities and developments among the colleges of the United States during the past year, I desire to review briefly the history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

This body resulted from a call to the colleges issued in 1905 by that great educator, President MacCracken of New York University. At the end of its first year it had a membership of twenty-six. After the admissions voted at last year's convention, there were on our rolls ninety-eight active, seventy-five joint, and seven associate members—in all, one hundred and eighty. The growth of the Association has been continuous, and there is every promise that before long all educational institutions of the country interested in athletics and their use for educational purposes will belong to this organization.

The constitution and by-laws of the N. C. A. A. were drawn by a committee consisting of Professor Wild of Williams, Professor Bevier of Rutgers, and Captain Pierce of the U. S. Military Academy, all members of the academic departments of their respective institutions. The object of the organization was stated to be "to study various important phases of college athletics, to formulate rules governing athletics, and to promote the adoption of recommended measures, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education." The members of the Association were required to agree to control student athletic sports, in so far as necessary to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, to prevent improper proselyting, unsportsmanlike conduct, and the playing of those who were not students in good standing and eligible under the law of amateurism.

From time to time the original ordinance has been amended, but in essentials it remains today as adopted in 1905. From the first a policy was adopted of fair, frank, and open dealing with each other and with all questions at issue. Petty politics have never crept into our proceedings. The meetings have been singularly

free from such. The officers of the Association have been actuated by a laudable desire to serve but not to perpetuate their tenure of office. Institutional interests or sectional rivalries have had no undue effect on conclusions reached or actions taken. The successful carrying out of a policy free from underhanded scheming is responsible for a large part of the present influence and prestige of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The first rules of play to receive the attention of our representatives were those for the greatest of college games, football. The wise plan was adopted of naming in 1905 a capable committee, instructing it to so act and legislate as to accomplish certain needed reforms, and then leaving the committee free as to methods. This committee peacefully amalgamated with the old rules committee, and ever since the resulting combination has been working together most successfully. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Cahip, Mr. Dashiell, and their fellows of the old rules committee for this amicable solution of a very difficult problem. The great popularity of the present gridiron game is the most striking testimonial to the success of their labors. It is still a rough, manly, fighting sport, but in addition to these qualities the football of today is more diversified, easier to follow, and freer from serious accidents.

The first football representatives of this organization were directed to take the steps necessary to secure a body of competent and impartial officials. We are all acquainted with the work of the Central Board on Officials, which from its inception has been under the charge of Dr. Babbitt of Haverford College. There has been little complaint of the efficiency of football officials during the past season. From personal observation, I judge these duties to have been exceptionally well performed. The Board is of greatest importance in our first, second, and third districts. Much to my regret, the colleges of these districts are not thoroughly combined into the local leagues so necessary to administer their intercollegiate athletics. In passing, I wish to note that the difficulties in the way of the formation of effective local organizations in the East is appreciated. However, it is believed that most of these would disappear if our great universities did not feel compelled to go so far afield for their competitors. The local collegiate leagues of other parts of this great country have less trouble with the instruction, assignment, and control of football officials than they do with the adoption and enforcement of rules of eligibility and amateurism. They have found it to be of distinct advantage to bring questions at issue to a town meeting where solution can be sought and found with the interested parties face to face.

In addition to the formulation of rules of play for football, the Association has found it advisable to legislate for basket ball,

track and field, swimming, wrestling, boxing, and volley ball. These rules are now published under the name and by the authority of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and a royalty is being paid for them. In due time it is hoped to have all moneys received flow into our treasury and all the expenses of the various committees pass from it.

Those of you who have examined the rules books of 1921 must have noticed the improvement over former editions. The football rules are especially well edited, and the admonition as to fair play and true sportsmanship which they contain deserve the highest praise. It is suggested that it would be well to publish with the rules the ideals that are the very foundation of the N. C. A. A. The rule of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport should be so printed and circulated that even those who run may read.

As the years pass, more and more of the colleges adopt the fundamental measures recommended by this organization. The eligibility conditions we suggested are becoming the rule rather than the exception. However, it is a fact that resolutions adopted at various conferences have been and are being disregarded by some institutions. Take, for example, this one passed two years ago:

"Resolved, that the Association reaffirms its previous resolution that seasonal coaches, scouting (except at public inter-collegiate contests), training tables, organized training or coaching in the summer vacation, and post-season games are menaces to the spirit of amateur college athletics and are contrary to the aims of this Association." It is not necessary to call attention to specific instances of our members' disregard during 1921 of one or another of the things objected to in the above resolution. Are we wise in making drastic statements that may not be of universal application? For instance, take training tables: may not local conditions make such necessary? Again, there is the seasonal coach: are not some institutions forced to employ such or go without? I cannot see the necessity for, or the advisability of, summer coaching, and yet how many of our members have practised it in some form or other.

I renew the recommendation previously made that resolutions be carefully worded, and considered and adopted with the understanding that they will be followed. If an institution subsequently finds it against its interests to carry out the enunciated policies, it should give due notice of that fact to the secretary of the N. C. A. A. for the information of all concerned.

Taking the whole United States into account, there is no question but that athletic activities in and among the colleges are on a much higher plane than before this body was formed. The law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport are better

known and more widely enforced than formerly. Many colleges are making physical training a part of the curriculum, and are forming physical departments under charge of competent directors who are members of the faculties. Responsibility for the direction and control of intramural and intercollegiate sports is being assumed by the faculties in their appreciation of the great value of these for character as well as body building.

One of the outstanding athletic events of the past year was the National Track and Field Meet held in June, on the grounds of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Mr. Stagg of the University of Chicago, Major Griffith of Illinois, and Mr. Jones of Wisconsin. All reports indicate that this meet was a real success. Sixty-two colleges were represented, and, in spite of unfavorable weather, the attendance was large enough to permit a refund to the competitors of two-thirds of their expenses. The Committee on Intercollegiate Track and Field Rules published an excellent set of regulations in time for use during the meet. In connection with these events, a Committee on Records was appointed. The colleges need an agency to scrutinize, pass upon, authorize, and preserve records made by undergraduates in track and field events. The beginning has been made. The secretary of our Association should act on the records of such a committee, and there should be a central office where such records would be safeguarded. I am of the opinion that the time has come to establish a central office in New York City for the joint use of the officials and the members of our Association, its rules committees, and the Central Board on Football Officials. It is especially desirable that the latter organization do its main work in New York City, with branches in Philadelphia, Boston, and perhaps other cities. This plan has been given consideration by Dr. Babbitt and others of your representatives. It seems entirely feasible and should meet with favorable consideration.

Basket ball continues to be a popular sport. An amalgamated committee made up of representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Y. M. C. A., and the N. C. A. A. has evolved a set of satisfactory rules. It is hoped to have these submitted hereafter to our Publication Committee in order that the Rules Book may be co-ordinated with the others issued by this Association, and royalties arranged for and collected through our treasurer.

The arbitrators appointed at the last conference to consider charges and rumors of violations of the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport have had few cases referred to them. Whether or not this lack of business was due to improved conditions, I do not know. I still hear stories of improper proselytizing, especially among the promising athletes of the high and preparatory schools. In some instances, it is said, even matriculated students pursuing regular courses have been tempted to go to other

institutions by offers of money or its equivalent. In this connection, attention is invited to the following extract from the fine address to our last annual conference by Mr. Knox, the head of the Harvard Scouting Department:

"Proselyting, I regret to say, is going on in certain quarters, and it is my fond hope that those who are paying the freight are getting distinctly overdue perishable goods in return for their outlay. The one-year residence rule and the three years' gross athletic career are doing a lot to kill the practice, but I am sorry that they have not completely eliminated it. I do think that there is another channel of attack, and I have found it successful in cases where I have had the opportunity to test it out with schoolboys. It is merely an appeal to the underlying sense of honor in every human being. I have pointed out to a few boys the fact that going to college was a mighty big asset for their future years, and that it was better not to go at all than to go tainted. Every one of their college mates, and many graduates, would know the conditions, and, while they might applaud some athletic stunt, the hireling would never feel that he was on an equal plane with his classmates. In later years, the hired player could expect no help or consideration from the graduates. He had been paid in full for his services like any hired man, and had no claim whatever on anyone after the term of his service expired. I am not sure but that a talk along that line by an influential faculty member or graduate delivered to all the athletes in college, both at the beginning and at the end of the college year, would stamp out more than enough cases to justify the effort.

"If this practice of proselyting is not discontinued or materially curtailed, it may be necessary to go so far as to inaugurate a rule which will preclude participation in athletics by any transferred student during the first year of his attendance at the new institution, and yet count that year as one of the three years during which he may engage in intercollegiate sport. You will note that I have said three years, for I specifically believe that Freshmen should not engage in college athletics as varsity players. I base my contention primarily upon the fact that they would be of far greater value to a college during their remaining three years if they restricted their first year's efforts to Freshman teams. The rules of all intercollegiate sports now specify the number of players on a given team, and it would by no means be impossible to extend the restriction to cover the fundamentals of eligibility, as well as the mere number of players, for it strikes at the very vitals of college sports."

I strongly urge most thoughtful consideration of this question. Intercollegiate athletics should be used to develop, rather than to destroy, character. It seems almost beyond belief that men of mature years would influence high school lads to violate the well-

known laws of amateurism and, in addition, teach them how to cover their acts by subterfuge or even dishonesty. Let us use every effort possible to counteract and prevent these pernicious practices. Is it too much to ask that the delegates present take the lead in influencing the coaches, trainers, alumni, and students, as well as the bodies controlling the athletics of their respective institutions, in order that this evil may be eradicated? It was only last week that a recent graduate of one of our largest universities came to my office and expressed his great concern as to the growth of improper proselyting and the bad moral effect it is producing on the youth of New York City.

The practice is apt to grow because successful intercollegiate contests seem so necessary. Large stadiums have been built that must be paid for, and mass athletics, which our Association advocates so strenuously, require much money for their support. The temptation to commercialize intercollegiate athletics may appeal to others than the coaches. The following steps in opposition are suggested:

- (1) Publicity, to include an educational campaign through the press, especially the college papers.
- (2) Bringing the matter to the attention of the students and the alumni.
- (3) Seeking the support of the coaches and trainers.
- (4) Bringing into our membership the preparatory and high schools.

I feel that all the educational influences of the United States should join in a united effort to improve the physical and moral condition of our young people. Athletics properly directed and controlled can be made a means to that end. Certainly practices should not be permitted to flourish that may adversely affect the moral fiber of our citizenry.

The above résumé may be sufficient to inform all present of the successful efforts the N. C. A. A. has made during the sixteen years since its formation to carry out the purposes for which it was organized. However, I feel that the time has come to give consideration to a further development of our organization, in order to make of it a more potent agency for service under good leadership than at present. There has been submitted for your consideration today a revised constitution and by-laws. It is felt that with its adoption and the establishment of a central office, the N. C. A. A. will enter upon a new phase of its existence. The presentation of the new constitution and by-laws will bring out the principles contained in it, and the discussion attendant upon its consideration should make you well acquainted with the fundamental changes involved and the advisability of adopting them.

The conference of last year directed me to favor the formation of a representative Olympic Association and, if possible, a

federation of organizations in the United States interested in amateur sports. On November 25, at a convention in this city, a constitution and by-laws of an American Olympic Association was adopted. The Secretary of War, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, informed the president of the old American Olympic Committee of his desire that a real federation should be organized, one of whose functions would be the direction and conduct of our participation in the Olympic Games. With the letter accompanying this proposal was a draft of a tentative constitution and by-laws to accomplish this purpose. Following consideration of the proposal of the Secretary of War, the delegates acted adversely on the formation of a federation, and, after certain minor changes, adopted a constitution and by-laws for an organization which the Government agencies have stated to be too narrow in scope to meet their desires. The formation of a federation, and the proposed constitution submitted by the Secretary of War, were referred to the Executive Committee of the newly formed body for future consideration. This matter has been called to the attention of our members through circular letters. The proceedings of the November 25 conference have just come to hand and copies of them are now available.

In the regular order of business the advisability of the National Collegiate organization joining such new organization will be considered. The failure to secure favorable action on the proposition presented by our governmental departments is very much to be regretted. The country needs a federation of all athletic bodies interested in the physical welfare of the citizens of the United States. The necessity for such a governing body is such that I believe it should be formed.

Permit me to quote from the letter of Secretary Weeks: "In view of the great importance which physical education and mass participation, as in the sports and games, have assumed in our National life," he writes, "I believe that the problem which confronts us is a greater one than our mere specialized participation in the quadrennial games of the International Olympic Committee, and that we should take the present occasion to lay the foundation of a nation-wide federation which shall embrace all those permanent organizations in the United States devoted to amateur sports and physical education.

"As you know, the Army has recently announced a policy with regard to athletics which provides that they shall be conducted on an amateur basis, and which further states that it is the desire of the Army to encourage the participation of its members in local meets and competition conducted by civilian agencies. It is my idea, in submitting the constitution herewith, to provide for a National federation of all organizations devoted to amateur sports, within which each one of the constituent members would

recognize, for the purpose of competition and games, the amateur standards of all other members of the federation.

"In addition to the above, I have a still wider purpose in mind. Much has recently been said relative to the formation of some governmental agency which will have for its purpose the co-ordination of all National activities devoted to physical education. As nothing concrete has been done in this matter, I, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, take pleasure in recommending to your favorable consideration my underlying purpose as outlined generally in the proposed constitution herewith, and the federation which this constitution will bring into being. I feel certain that such an organization which has as its broad purpose the physical education of every man, woman, and child in this country, and to which all governmental agencies could grant their unqualified approval, will go a long way toward accomplishing the end that any similar governmental activity might have."

It is believed that the Secretary refers in the above to the Fess-Capper physical education bill, the enactment of which the N. C. A. A. favors. It scarcely seems necessary to call again to the attention of this body the serious physical deterioration of our masses as revealed by the examinations attendant on the enforcement of the draft during the World War. For instance, in the New England States one man out of every two examined was rejected as physically unfit for military service. (See "The War with Germany," Washington Government Printing Office, 1919.)

A similar and even poorer physical condition of her manhood has aroused the French nation to vigorous action. Not only has a national health bureau been established, but the Government is assuming direction of amateur sports and stimulating the play activities of the people. The conduct of the Olympic Games to be held in Paris during 1924 is reported to have been taken over by the Government. You may have noticed in the public prints recently that a new order had been established to reward those who promote the physical welfare of the French, and that one of the first to be awarded membership and the medal attendant on it was Georges Carpentier.

When thoughtful consideration is given to the physical condition of our people and existing athletic conditions in the United States, I am sure the need of a National Amateur Athletic Federation will be realized. The National Collegiate Athletic Association expressed itself in favor of such a year ago, and today the delegates present will be called upon to help solve the problem of its successful accomplishment.

One of the important developments during the year was the formation of a Football Coaches Association, whose membership is limited to coaches on duty among our colleges. I believe such an organization can do much to further the aims and ideals of the

N. C. A. A. I do not doubt we will receive full co-operation and hearty support from it. It has already made a good start in expressing opposition to professional football and recommending to the consideration of our Football Rules Committee changes designed to lessen the chances of serious injury.

I must not take more of the time that promises to be all too short for the proper consideration of the many important questions before us. In closing, may I express for the officers and committees of the Association the deep appreciation felt for your continued support and interest in the objects for which they have labored during 1921? For all the members of the N. C. A. A., and the delegates present today, I wish a most happy and prosperous New Year.

II.

COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS, FORMER POLICE COMMISSIONER,
NEW YORK CITY.

Most of the athletics carried on in this country find their chief expression in colleges. The common injunction to "keep your eye on the ball," it seems to me, applies as much to the way athletics shall be handled in collegiate institutions as it does to the actual technique of the game; and the ball, as regards collegiate athletics, is the physical and moral welfare of the student body. It is not the winning of the annual game with the time-honored rival. It is not a record through the season of no defeats for the varsity team. It seems to me that a good varsity team, with a splendid record throughout the year, even though culminating in defeat in a close, sportsmanlike game with the rival—it seems to me that that sort of thing can help enormously in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the student body.

I feel that it is important for everyone to remember that the major game, that the varsity team, is a means to an end, and is not an end,—that the end is the welfare of the student body. Sometimes people forget that there may be a distinct difference between collegiate athletic spectacles and collegiate athletic training for the masses of the students. If such a line is drawn, it is an unfortunate thing. While the emphasis that is laid on athletics may not be too great,—indeed, is often not too great, in its effort to develop a splendid representative team in each line of sport,—unless its main purpose is the development of the physical welfare of all the students, it loses most of its effect.

Now the job of our colleges is to turn out boys who shall count as men. They cannot count as men, as they ought to, unless they have the kind of body to make their personalities

effective. That kind of body is not going to be developed just by sitting on the bleachers watching and yelling in support of their college teams. It is going to be developed if their college teams are an inspiration to them, so that they go out and do as nearly likewise as they can.

And I have used the term "moral training." I have said that the ball that people interested in college athletics must keep their eye on is the physical and moral training of the student body. I suppose a man with a strong and well-trained mind, and a strong and well-trained body, may be, for his very training, a dangerous member of society, if he has not the right kind of moral ideas for his life. The stronger his body and his mind, the more dangerous he can become, if his strong body and strong mind are not guided by the right aims.

College athletics can be a powerful force in making strong or in making weak the moral fiber of the men in the institutions today. Playing according to the rules is a thing which has improved in the last generation in this country. The rules used to be honored as much in the breach as in the observance. A successful player was often the man who knew how to break the rules successfully without getting caught. That has disappeared more and more throughout the country, and I think is obsolescent today. Playing the game for the sake of the game is nowadays the aim, whole-heartedly, within the rules, strongly,—just as strongly as possible,—but within the rules; and part of the strength of a team consists in its being able to restrain and force itself to play within the rules. People all their lives long have got to play within rules. If they learn it in college or earlier, they start off with so much of a handicap to their advantage.

If we are going to let professionalism creep into amateur athletics, or if we are going to refrain from doing anything that could be done to keep it out, we are not fulfilling our whole duty in trying to make the tone of college athletics what it should be.

I was down for a few weeks this summer at the seashore. The guards at the Beach Club, splendid young fellows, brown as nuts, were very careful and attentive to the needs of the bathers. I asked one of them what he was going to do this winter. He said that he was not sure yet, but he wanted to keep on with his education if he could. I asked him where he was going. "Well," he said,—and I will vary the names,—"I have been told that if I can make half-back on the Yellow Academy team, I shall be given a scholarship at the Pink University the year afterwards."

There is a very nice distinction often between what is professionalism and what is not, between what is commercializing amateur athletics and what is not.

I remember some years ago a splendid athlete was adjudged to be a professional and was disqualified from playing, because he

had helped himself in working his way through school by giving boxing lessons to a couple of boys who lived in the neighborhood. It is hard to see why that man should not have helped himself to get an education by giving lessons in boxing, just as much as by giving lessons in French. The line is often very difficult to draw.

I have heard the question raised as to whether there is any distinction between getting money for playing some game which a man can play well, and getting money for refraining from playing, so that he shall be eligible technically to play on a college team! The distinction does not seem to be real, but we are faced with the difficulty of drawing a distinction which shall be successful in keeping out the abuses, without at the same time creating other abuses. How are you going to keep out all professionally minded people without keeping out some who do what are adjudged to be professional acts, but which are done with the purest amateur intentions? It is a very difficult question.

One more aspect of that side of it, and then I am done. As we increase the spectacular features of our intercollegiate contests, the question is, Are we not running into a tendency to over-emphasize them,—to resolve the college body into a small group of performers and a large group of heelers? I remember a story that was told me a year or two ago about some missionary outfit in China which had built a tennis court. The Chinese mandarin of the province was invited to come to the dedication of the court. They played several matches; the Chinese mandarin was entertained with tea, and enjoyed himself no end. After a particularly vigorous match, the two men who had been playing—sweating, dirty, pushing—came up to the mandarin, were introduced, and asked him what he thought of it. "It is a fine game," he answered, "but why can't you hire someone to do it for you?" That idea of having other people do it for you is not a good idea for our college life.

As we increase the size and the splendor of the architectural attractions of our bleachers, as more and more spectators come, as we magnify the reputation of the performers, must we not keep our eyes "on the ball," and remember that the great spectacles, splendid things in themselves, magnificent in the training they give to the performers, magnificent in the possibilities they have of inspiring the student bodies toward athletic proficiency for themselves,—must we not remember that they are a means to an end? That they may be a means to defeating the purpose that we have? And must we not dedicate ourselves more and more to the splendid, patriotic, necessary task of giving to the boys of the country, rich and poor, as good an education as we can, made possible for efficient use by a sound, effective body, and guided for the welfare of the world by sturdy, right-thinking moral principles?

III.

PRESIDENT R. B. OGILBY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

The president of this Association, and probably some few more of you who may have seen service in the Philippine Islands, may have been acquainted with the typical Philippine game of football, as untouched by any civilizing process introduced by Americans,—a most extraordinary game.

The ball is about the size of our indoor baseball, made of woven rattan, and of course very light. A group of, say, ten or twelve young men form themselves into a rough circle, and then the ball is thrown in the air rather high; and as it descends, the nearest man to it runs a little beyond it and then with a quick, dexterous movement he raises one of his feet and strikes the ball with the sole of his foot and sends it spinning in the air. Somebody else runs towards it and hits it with his foot, a quick, backward kick, and this goes on and on. There seems to be no score, no competition about it. They just keep this ball in the air, until it drops on the ground, and then everybody laughs and they start it all over again.

I suppose there is a certain amount of exercise in it. There is certainly a good deal of agility required. This seems to have been almost the only form of so-called sport that was found in the Philippine Islands when the Americans went out there. The introduction of American life into the Orient was a tremendous contribution, because of course the young Americans were filled with enthusiasm.

This introduction of enthusiasm, the introduction of the spirit of young America into the Philippines, into the Orient, was of very great importance. Before we took over the Philippine Islands the national sport was cockfighting, which is degrading and brutal in the extreme. My good friend Colonel Woods, who was one of the first to go to the Philippine Islands, saw with other Americans the possibility of supplanting such a brutal and demoralizing way of spending Sunday afternoons, and he suggested among other things the possibility of real competitive athletics for the young men of the Philippines. If I remember rightly he gave the first athletic cups which were competed for in the first baseball league in the Islands.

I wish some day the history of American athletics in the Philippines could be written. It is a splendid chapter in our work there, the fact that we have trained these young men who are really keen athletes to enter every form of sport, except, of course, the good old American game of football, which cannot be played under a tropical sun. We tried it, I know from personal experience. But soccer and track athletics and baseball these young wards of ours

excel in, and the great thing about it is that our army officers, our school teachers and government employees out in the Philippines, have built up an athletic organization there which has done a splendid thing for the virility and the manhood of these childlike people of the seas who have the responsibility of being under our flag.

That suggests the one thing which has been considerably in my mind this afternoon, the extent to which athletic organization has been proceeding. It does seem as if the development of our college athletics, especially the development of intercollegiate football, was progressing by such leaps and strides that it is very hard for us to know how it is going to come out. The question is, Shall that development be controlled by a definite form of intercollegiate organization? And the problem that came before us this afternoon, the problem that we must think over very carefully in the years to come, is whether this organization is the association which should attempt to control and govern and direct and restrain the forces which are running wild in our country in regard to the development of athletics. It is a very important question.

The season which has just passed has shown us to what a great extent professional football is entering into the life of young America. We all of us know how it has touched the lives of our college students in one way or another. We all know how it is touching the lives of the young factory boys,—those who have not had the chance of a college education,—and the question before us is what the future relation of this Association is going to be to this tremendous growing force. This athletic activity is already somewhat out of hand in certain colleges. Is it going to be controlled by faculty regulations? Is it going to be controlled by the alumni representation and the athletic councils of the colleges themselves? Is it our responsibility—we are perhaps unwilling for it—is it our responsibility as an intercollegiate organization to undertake some form of development, perhaps foreign to our original ideas, by which we can control and direct the forces which are making for the welfare of our youth, but which need to be directed toward the ends that make for the welfare of amateur athletics and for the welfare of our nation? That is a real problem and one that we must think over carefully during the coming year.

IV.

MR. WALTER CAMP.

I have seen this Association grow from a swaddling infant until now,—look at its power, and see what you people can do if you want to do it! I have two or three suggestions to make. I may offend some of you. If I do, forgive me.

I want to say a word on organized athletics,—the teams. There is no use mincing matters. Boys will be boys, and those of us who sit in control in the council should stop and figure on this, that there are more of them coming on all the time, while the older men are dropping off, and this is one of the things that we cannot control. You must watch that tide, and guide it as best you can, but you cannot control it entirely. That is true, and you will all find it so in the long run.

In the laws of Princeton College in 1787 there was a law which said, "Whereas the game played on the rear campus by the boys with the bat and ball is rude and unbecoming to gentlemen and tends to injure the health of our young men, it is forbidden." I cannot find that that law was ever erased from the laws of Princeton College, but the young men came up and pushed it off the boards.

Sometime after that, the *Yale Courant* came out and said that the mania for baseball was thinning out the ranks of able-bodied men, and that the increase in insurance rates was due to the injuries that so many people were receiving in the game of baseball, and so they were for having it stopped. *Scribner's Monthly*, a few months after that, published an article condemning baseball along with race track and gambling. It concluded with the following words: "There is one game that promises to become the national game in America." And what do you think it was? Croquet!

Now, that is past history, but it shows what happens. I talked with a professor a while ago. He said that he did not see why boys should not do as he did. He took a two hours' walk in the afternoon, and spent the rest of his time in his study, and he did not see why boys could not do that. Those of you who come in close contact with boys know that that is not true, and because you get old and have trouble with your liver is no reason why you should take it out on the boys.

Sometimes people rage against the tremendous organization of athletics. What happened before we had organized athletics? Then we had the town and gown riot. You can tell by the fines in college what we had. A man was fined two shillings and sixpence for going skating. He was fined two shillings and sixpence for having liquor in his room. He was fined three shillings and six for having people of dissolute character in his room. All that sort of thing has pretty well gone out with organized athletics, and that is one of the things for which it should have credit.

Now, let us take the teams. We have been preaching for twenty years "more athletics for everybody," and incidentally we have sometimes spoken against the teams, and said that they stop the athletic work of the rest of the men in college. But if this policy prevails, and the athletic teams are toned down, and every-

body plays, and there are no organized teams, we shall lose organized athletics.

There was an investigating committee appointed once to find and duck an obnoxious citizen. They found him, and got him to a pond, and cut a hole in the ice and their report stated: "We found this citizen. We cut a hole in the ice and we proceeded to duck him, but when he got under he slipped from our grasp and he is still under the ice!" Now, you go too far with the teams, and you will get organized athletics under the ice, and that would be a great mistake. What we need most is more field room.

But let me tell you what organized athletics do for the men on the bleachers who are not physically fitted to play football. The cardinal sin of youth—and it has become the cardinal sin of youth since we have organized athletics—is typified in the man who is "yellow"; and those men on the bleachers know when a man is yellow or a quitter, and that is the one thing that the boy cannot be in college today. He can do most anything else, but he cannot be yellow or a quitter. How did this work out for us when we needed men? These boys had been urged to go out on the team to show what they could do, and when the war came on and they were able to take a gun they showed what they could do for their country. The boy in our college today gets the fighting spirit, which, after all, is what we want our athletics to give. We were not trained in a military sense, but we had that bed-rock of fighting spirit, and that is the spirit you are getting from organized athletics into the bleachers.

People tell us that we ought not to make such a great stir about victory, we ought not to be so keen to win, we ought to go in and have a good game and like the other fellow and have a good time with him, and when it is all over, that is the end of it. You cannot get boys to love each other when they are playing on opposite sides. You cannot do it. The worst quarrels are always between two brothers when they fight with each other. That is human nature. What we want in the boys in college is *pluck*. That is the great thing we want. A man can go far on that. Look before you leap, if you like, but don't look long. That is the principle that boys ought to be brought up on. And then we will have the kind of men that we need in this country. They will be the leaders, and in these troublous times we need them.

As for any amount of interference that we can put in, don't believe for a minute that I don't want to see these things steered. I wish them steered just as much, and just as near the line of sport for sport's sake, as we can possibly steer them. But don't get so tangled up in the detail of it that you lose the spirit of it. A mother was watching her first-born in a crib, and her husband came in and leaned over this crib and she said, "How Charlie does love that baby!" She drew nearer to him and listened to what

he was saying and he said, "It beats all how a crib like that can be made for two dollars and a half!" Let us love the baby. Don't let us be quite so anxious about the crib he is in.

Now, I don't know how far one can go in directing these sports of youth. You know what a man will say when you ask him frankly, "What do you want to make of your boy?" He wants him strong and well, but he does like to have him make the team. He hopes to have him get his letter. He would like to see him one of the boys that shall come up to the top. He wants to see him a "thoroughbred." You all know what I mean by that. He is not going to take any pride in the boy if he merely goes into the gymnasium and develops a wonderful muscular system, but does not play and get on any of the teams. He may be the best physical specimen in the world, and yet if you nail the father right down to what he wants, that is not all that he wants. He hopes that his boy will stand as a leader in his group of boys.

Now, what does the boy respect,—the boy himself,—and he is the one you have got to deal with? You cannot make him over again. You cannot start him anew. What does he respect?

Just as you and I respect money and power, he respects physical prowess. He wants to be the leader in his gang. He strives to be able to excel the other boys. He wants to be something that means the same thing to him that money and power will later in life mean to him, but if you talk to him about making himself a fine physical specimen, so that at forty he will be well and strong, he hopes to goodness he will be dead long before he is forty. A man of forty is a Methuselah to him. You cannot interest him that way. But you can interest him in his sport, in making his team, in doing things that will make him physically strong by using the attraction of making the team. That is the whole story.

And after all, it comes down to spirit, and spirit is what you want, and that is what you drill into your teams, and you drill it into athletics at the same time, and you drill it into everybody who comes in contact with it.

V.

PRESIDENT C. A. RICHMOND, UNION COLLEGE.

I am going to stand by Colonel Woods in his position on this question. I think he is right, and I think Mr. Camp was at least to a certain degree wrong. The argument presented by Mr. Camp puts the whole subject of athletics on altogether too low a plane.

The ambition of grown men, if they are the kind of men who can be counted on to be the patriots, the strength, and the salva-

tion of the country, is not such as to put either money or power in the highest place. And the fathers of sons who make it their highest ambition that their sons shall win a letter in any athletic team in college are guilty of very great injustice to their sons.

The theory that organized athletics is in any danger of being put under the ice and kept there is ridiculous. We all know very well that there is no difficulty whatever about arousing enthusiasm for organized athletics, and we all know how difficult it is to arouse any enthusiasm for general athletics, the general physical training of the great body of undergraduates.

I remember having a talk with Dr. Sargent, the dean of the profession. We were talking about organized athletics, and especially football, and he said, "What we have to do is to take the income, the large income, that comes from football, and use it to encourage what we call the minor sports, in which a great many men engage, just as we use the tax on rum for some good purpose!"

You need not suppose for a moment, gentlemen, that the college presidents are not interested in athletics. They are keenly interested in athletics. But I will say, and I think I can speak for them all when I say, that at the present moment there is a good deal of anxiety on the part of college presidents. We are put in a very difficult position. As I have said, it is not because we are not interested in athletics. Indeed, as a matter of fact, when our team makes a touchdown, our behavior is not very different from that of any other academic lunatic! We behave just the same. We love it. Of course we do. We are human, at least we start that way! But when we get back to our right minds, and think very carefully over the cost of some of these football victories, then we are apt to have a bad quarter of an hour.

In my judgment, one of the questions we have got to face,—and you gentlemen have more influence than all the college presidents put together,—the question we have got to face is the high cost of athletic victories, and especially football victories. I do not mean merely the money costs. We know how that has run into enormous and extravagant sums. We know how these stadiums started with \$250,000. They have gone up to \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, and now Illinois University says they are going to put Illinois on the map with a \$2,000,000 stadium, and Ohio University is going to put Ohio on the map with a \$2,500,000 stadium. There is no end to it. It is like the contest in dreadnoughts. I do not mean merely the money costs, but I mean the cost in the surrender of higher academic interests, and, if I may venture to say it, also the cost in the surrender not infrequently of these moral principles that Colonel Woods has described so eloquently and with so much sound sense.

Now, when we ask ourselves whether we are entirely free from the hint, from the suspicion, that we are drifting toward a semi-professional attitude in our intercollegiate football, I can hardly say that we are not. The teams of some of our prominent colleges may be said to be technically within the law, but at least fairly open to suspicion that they are not altogether acting according to the spirit of amateur college athletics.

We have had some curious experiences. I have heard recently of a college that put it just as baldly as this. One of the trustees of the college told me that they were out for an endowment fund, and they thought that if they could get together and put out a winning football team, it would help the endowment fund. Stripped of all its camouflage it comes down to this: The college needs money. If they can put out a winning football team, it will help to get it. There are plenty of alumni of any college who want to see their team win, and want to see it so badly that they are willing to pay for it. And then every man here knows what happens. There begin at once the persuading, and the proselyting, and the indirect buying that go on in a great many colleges.

These fine points that were raised a moment ago are only an illustration. I can give you facts in my own experience, and I suppose most of us here could,—most college presidents certainly could,—facts in our own experience that will prove the statement that the measure of the college becomes in many instances, in the minds of a good many, the measure of the football team, which of course is absurd.

One of the bad features about it, and one we must look out for, is the fact that the advertising quality of our athletic teams is regarded by certain important officials in our colleges, and certainly by many of our alumni, as the main advertising feature of the college, which it is not at all. The product of a breakfast-food factory is judged exactly as the product of a college is judged, and that is by its output; and the output of a college is its alumni, and not the number of athletic victories won.

I saw the other day in one of our metropolitan dailies an editorial headed, "Football as a national sport." Now, baseball is a national sport. We all like it. It is frankly commercial, and there is no defense needed for it,—it is perfectly legitimate. But if football is going to be a national sport in any such sense as that, let us be perfectly frank about it. We don't like professional football. I don't think any of us like it. But if we are going to leave amateur football open to even the vaguest suspicion of professionalism, we are pointing in that direction. Let it be professional, as it is in Great Britain, if we are going at it in that way. But for the general public to demand that the colleges shall turn aside from the purposes for which they were founded, and shall

be subjected to excessive sacrifices of their academic interests in order that they may furnish a Roman holiday for the general public,—that is a demand that the public has no right to make of us, and which no self-respecting college has a right to consent to. And our answer to such people ought to be that they are putting too heavy a strain upon us. They are asking more of us than we ought to give them, and they are subjecting the boys and the young men in our colleges to a temptation which is heavier than they ought to bear.

All this I gather from an experience of thirteen or fourteen years in trying to run a college; and believe me, gentlemen, it is not from a point of view that is unsympathetic to college football; but realizing as I do that this advertising feature, this spectacular feature, has grown to such an extent that it has become an instrument to defeat the very end for which all these athletics are organized, I feel very earnestly about it.

It is a matter of wonder to me—that is, to an innocent mind like mine—how a college of two or three hundred men can put out a football team that will defeat a college of four or five thousand without paying a price that a college founded presumably for academic purposes has no right to pay. I don't say that they do pay that price, but I say it is a matter of wonder to an innocent mind.

The gospel of today is the gospel of success, and a very dangerous gospel it is. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that if we admit it in its unrestricted sense, we are going to be what certain nations of Europe say we are now, not only a nation of shopkeepers, but a nation that, in the end, will merit the contempt of the whole world. We cannot afford to adopt such a gospel, either in our athletics or anywhere else. Everybody knows that there are men who win success at a price which makes the winner a moral bankrupt, and that can happen to football, and it can happen to colleges as well as to men.

Now, I have spoken somewhat vigorously. I have not said anything I don't believe. I will say this one personal thing, and I believe other college presidents will agree with me. We, the heads of colleges, have been subjected to a great deal of pressure to allow our colleges to enter a competition that becomes not a competition in football, but a competition in scouting where money counts. At least, we are asked to turn a blind eye to practices that we know in our hearts are ignoble. I won't do it, and there are many college presidents who will not do it, and I believe the alumni of our colleges are going to stand by us on that proposition, and I believe the good opinion of all lovers of good sport, whose opinion is worth having, will also stand by us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I refer to what seems to me a kind of parallel, to this race of armaments that went on until it got to a

point where the nations said, "It is so heavy a burden that we can no longer bear it." And then, when that time came, they got together, and although they are not doing all that many of us hoped for, they have done a great deal more than the cynics said they were going to do. They have done much, and I am very proud to feel that this country of ours has been able to present a program, idealistic and practical at the same time, which has met with such an enthusiastic response. But in a small way we are meeting very much the same proposition in our colleges. We are increasing the cost. We are developing football to such a high degree of specialization that it requires many times more energy than we ought to give; and besides that, as I have said, we are going clear back into the preparatory schools, we are scouting for men in order that they may represent this or that college, and we are offering inducements which we ought not to offer.

I do not agree with Mr. Camp that you cannot control athletics. You can control them. Anything that this organization decides to control in athletics you can control. There is no college in this country that would dare to stand against a general set of principles which you would send out. And so I present the matter to you from my point of view, quite different, perhaps, from yours. I present to you this general proposition as to whether we are allowing organized football to get to a point where it is in danger of defeating the end we all have in view. We must see to it that a good, clean sport shall not be laid open to the suspicion of becoming a semi-professional business. There are various ways of accomplishing our purpose. They say the Japanese differ from the Chinese in this respect, that the Japanese bathe every day and never change their clothes, and the Chinese change their clothes every day and never take a bath. It does not make a great difference how you do it, but this is my final parting word, be clean!

VI.

HUGO BEZDEK, FOOTBALL COACH, PENN. STATE COLLEGE.

If I understand my invitation correctly, I was to be one of three football coaches to talk upon football. Being in the East, I was to present the way the game was played in the East as compared with the West. However, the present discussion has taken such a turn that I feel I should say a word or two, if you will pardon me, upon the subject, "The present game of football," referring especially to the remarks of President Richmond of Union College.

I have a boy twelve years old, a sophomore in high school, and I am frank to say that I would not send him to a college that

is interested merely in how much academic learning it can cram into him. In other words, I do not want the college that I am going to send my boy to to make him a walking encyclopedia, with all stress and strain laid upon the storing up of knowledge and facts in his mind. But I am highly interested in sending him to a college which teaches a boy to be, first of all, honest; and secondly, that, along with his mental training, gives him an opportunity for the development of a well-rounded character.

The coach on the field is just as much interested in developing character in youth as any college president; first of all, because he is a teacher of college standards and ideals, realizing the fact that collegiate sports as such must be viewed in the light of an educational factor in the boy's life, and not simply a means to win; secondly, the coach knows that if the team is composed of sound, honest characters, the results will take care of themselves. May I present a practical experience from professional baseball to illustrate this last statement? Some years ago, I took hold of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club in the National League. It was in last place. Here was an investment of a million and a quarter dollars, depending on twenty-four players. After studying the situation, results resolved themselves upon the type and character of the twenty-four men. I found these of various types. Some had no idea of what life meant, others, no standards or ideals. The average of the personal equation was very low. I felt that if we were to have any success at all, first of all we must have men of standards, ideals, and good morals. We proceeded to weed out the club and retain the real men. We also added men who knew what they were in life for. With a mediocre team, but with men of character, we jumped from last place into first division. In an absolutely professional way, I found that the man who did not have character lacked the punch in the pinches, and fell down somewhere along the line.

I welcome the opportunity to speak to you, because the practical man has been heard very little at these meetings. I am very glad to present a point of view that occurred to me this evening, as brought up by former talks. I feel that the discussions, so far, have been unfair to football. With all due respect to the men who are handling the affairs of this Association, I feel that you have taken advantage of the coach. I feel that the best results will be obtained through co-operation between the theoretical man and the practical man. I think there is a happy medium between the two parties which should be reached and formulated, and which will work out for the ultimate good of our collegiate sport.

It is with hesitancy that I approach the task of comparing Eastern and Western football. Consequently, I will limit my remarks to a few generalities. At Oregon, in 1916, we prepared to lick the "cocky" Easterner. At Penn. State in the fall of 1921

we prepared to outdo the "native Western son." It evidently all depends on one's point of view and interest.

On the whole, the football in the two sections of the country—I speak of the Far West (the Pacific Coast) and the East—is very much the same; the efficiency of each team depending largely upon the personnel or the veterans of previous seasons. There are a few instances, however, in which I think there is some marked difference. The schedules in the East as a whole are much harder, therefore making competition much keener among the teams themselves. For instance, on the Penn. State schedule there were six opponents, any one of which could have won, if the breaks had happened at the right time of the game. In other words, there are more teams on an equal basis in Eastern football than in the Far West. The competition among players for positions on the team is also much keener in the East, I believe, than in the West. For instance, at Penn. State this year we had four teams, and there appeared very little difference between the first two, and some of the individuals on the third and fourth were almost up to varsity caliber. On the other hand, I distinctly remember that, on the Coast in 1916, the year that Oregon won the Pacific Coast Championship, we had but thirteen players, and went through the entire season with but one substitution. Furthermore, the material that one has in the Eastern colleges is a little more finished. That is to say, after their early training they instinctively know what to do in a general way,—what to do with the different plays on various occasions. They seem to be acquainted with the game better, know the rules better, and are able to discuss the game itself in a much more intelligent way. They evidently are more interested. The men in the West are a little slower to catch on to the details of strategy and finished play.

The offensive play in the East is more developed. The real fundamentals of line-bucking, cross-bucking, and forward passing are taught more thoroughly, and greater attention and time are paid to these phases of the game. Also, the strategy, team play, and the real finesse of play are developed to a greater degree. There are a few exceptions to this rule, of course. I have seen some teams in the West that I believe were as good as any of those in the East. But these are the exception rather than the rule. On the whole, I think the East is more thorough in its fundamentals.

I also find that the actual offensive play of the East is much faster. For instance, the Pacific Coast newspaper men were very much impressed with Penn. State's speed of play, that is, the speed and execution of plays and the number of plays which actually took place during the sixty minutes of play. After the game I myself was amazed at the statistics which these newspaper

men had collected. Penn. State, for instance, in this particular game (Penn. State vs. Washington) pulled off 135 plays in sixty minutes. California and Washington State College played a game which was supposed to be the test game on the Coast for last season, and they executed sixty plays throughout the entire game. You can readily see the difference in intensity and speed of the two games.

The East also is a great believer in the substitution of players throughout the game. It is a firm believer in the theory that a fresh man is far more efficient than a tired one. Furthermore, a new man brings instructions into the game, and consequently makes the game more efficient. When I first came to the East, I questioned the theory of substitution, but I believe I can see the good points therein, and am convinced that a coach who has the necessary material at hand, improves the game, develops the player, and takes less chances on hurting his men, is ultimately able to put the best machine at its highest efficiency against his big opponents.

The East also develops all the possibilities of the game, both offensively and defensively. That is to say, there is not one phase of the game developed at the expense of the others. For instance, you will find the Eastern teams have place-kickers, as well as drop-kickers, to take advantage of all the scoring power within the rules. You will find highly developed punters as well as men to kick off. In other words, the entire kicking game is of a more advanced type. Furthermore, all offensive plays that will give a chance to score are in use, so that a team may take advantage of any one of them under certain conditions. In defensive play, the same holds good. A team may be switched into a certain line of defense, a double line, a "box defense," whatever the conditions necessitate. This, of course, produces a highly efficient game of football.

I was very much interested in the character of the spectators in their respective localities. If you will bear with me, I will enumerate some of them. I find the Easterner a wonderful lover of sport. He knows details, and discusses the strategy of the game of football. In Boston, for instance, I found that the women folk were able to talk about the personnel of the teams—not only of the Harvard team but also of the visitors—and also to discuss points of strategy. I was also very much impressed with the attitude of the spectators. New England is so fair in its applause of the visiting team that it topples backward, and will favor them at the expense of the home team. The New York crowd loves a winner. It means little to them whether you are from the South, North, or Far West, just so long as you have "championship stuff." Philadelphia lies back, folds its hands, lets you produce, lets you show! In the Far West I noticed the

crowds were very enthusiastic, in a manner distinctive to their locality, but different from the East.

In closing, I wish to say that the coaches last Tuesday night in their new organization expressed a sentiment in which I know this Association will be interested. It typifies the character and ideals of the American football coach of today. Furthermore, I can assure the National Collegiate Association that this new organization will be only too glad to co-operate and help foster the high ideals of this body.

The resolution is as follows:

"Since the Football Rules Committee has stated in the Football Code, 'That both in play and by tradition football is distinctively an academic game—the game of the schools and the colleges—the friends of the game must accordingly rely on the schools and colleges for the preservation of its past traditions and the maintenance of the high standards of sportsmanship in its play which are to be expected in a distinctively academic game':

"Be it hereby resolved that it is the sense of the American Football Coaches Association that professional football is detrimental to the best interests of American football and American youth. *It is further resolved* that football coaches lend their influence to the discouragement of professional football, and *be it further resolved* that football coaches hereby heartily second the policy and stand of the Western Intercollegiate Conference on professional football, and *be it further resolved*, that the coaches recommend that football officials who officiate at professional football games be not allowed to officiate at college contests."

The above resolution was carried at a meeting of the American Football Coaches Association without a dissenting vote.

APPENDIX I.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be to study various important phases of college athletics, to formulate rules governing athletics, and to promote the adoption of recommended measures, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member, except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into nine districts, as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.

4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.

5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

6. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas.

8. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada.

9. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person, and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned, and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least six colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league, and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall call a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures, which shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V, Section 1.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions upon which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to control student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
3. Reports of officers and committees.
4. Miscellaneous business.
5. Election of officers and committees.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees, and administration. Joint members shall pay the same fee.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely intrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and

questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE V.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of games during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

ARTICLE VI.

PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sport such as

a. Proselyting:

(1) The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities, and supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni, or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

(2) The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs. An amateur athlete is defined as one who participates in competitive physical sports only for the pleasure, and the physical, mental, moral, and social benefits directly derived therefrom.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association the representative of each district shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.

2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.

3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements towards further reform.

4. Any other fact that may be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

APPENDIX II.
PROPOSED AMENDED
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports and regional and national amateur athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, establish standards for amateur sports, and promote the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied,
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic leagues or conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into nine athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
6. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

7. Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
8. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah.
9. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate, without voting power.

SEC. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM.

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, a spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty,

fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism.

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation by an undergraduate of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation by a matriculated student in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation, without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper faculty authority of the institution to which he belongs.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of this Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote, as prescribed in this constitution, of the dele-

gates; provided that the proposed amendments shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

PROPOSED AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, nine vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

- (1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;
- (2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;
- (3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the nine geographical districts—to be selected from the faculty.
- (b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Board of Directors.

(c) The president and secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) Such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or the Council, or committees formed at an

annual convention, the Council by a majority vote of those present and voting may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey;
- (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Publication;
- (13) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (14) Arbitration.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and, on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible co-operate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section I shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active and joint member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. Allied members are not required to pay dues.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meetings;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sports as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1921.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

	DR.
1920.	
Dec. 30 To balance forward	\$1707 63
To dues from members as follows:	
30 Centre College	25 00
Pacific Coast Conference	25 00
Johns Hopkins University	25 00
Washington and Lee University	25 00
1921.	
Jan. 3 Drake University	50 00
University of Missouri	25 00
Northwestern University	25 00
7 Ohio State University	25 00
13 Washington and Jefferson College	25 00
14 Miami University	25 00
15 Pennsylvania Military College	25 00
Carleton College	25 00
17 North Carolina State College	25 00
18 Brown University	25 00
22 Iowa State College	50 00
Coe College	25 00
27 De Pauw University	25 00
Feb. 4 New Hampshire State College	25 00
9 Rice Institute	25 00
12 International Y. M. C. A. College	25 00
University of Wisconsin	25 00
14 Cornell College	25 00
Mar. 1 Wesleyan University	25 00
4 College of the City of New York	25 00
8 Western Reserve University	25 00
Tome School	10 00
15 Mercersburg Academy	10 00
Lafayette College	25 00
Mount Union College	25 00
17 Williams College	50 00
19 University of Rochester	25 00
Oberlin College	25 00
Harvard University	25 00
Vanderbilt University	25 00
University of Michigan	25 00
Franklin and Marshall College	25 00
Dartmouth College	25 00
Stevens Institute of Technology	25 00
University of North Carolina	25 00

21	University of Virginia	50 00
	Worcester Academy	10 00
	Phillips Academy (Andover)	10 00
	Hamilton College	25 00
	Amherst College	25 00
22	Pennsylvania State College	25 00
	Indiana University	25 00
	University of Pennsylvania	10 00
	Phillips Exeter Academy	25 00
	Tufts College	25 00
	Trinity College	25 00
23	Carnegie Institute of Technology	25 00
24	State University of Iowa	25 00
26	University School (Cleveland)	10 00
	Cornell University	25 00
	Columbia University	25 00
	Dickinson College	25 00
	Catholic University of America	25 00
Apr. 1	Lehigh University	25 00
3	University of Colorado	25 00
4	University of Pittsburgh	25 00
	University of Oklahoma	25 00
	University of Cincinnati	25 00
6	Yale University	25 00
	U. S. Military Academy	25 00
12	Ohio Wesleyan University	25 00
14	Allegheny College	25 00
	University of Chicago	25 00
	Georgia School of Technology	50 00
15	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25 00
	Rutgers College	25 00
	Swarthmore College	25 00
18	Denison University	25 00
21	University of Virginia	25 00
26	Pacific Northwest Conference	25 00
29	University of Nebraska	25 00
May 2	Dickinson College	50 00
4	Massachusetts Agricultural College	25 00
	Stanford University	25 00
9	University of Maryland	25 00
15	Grinnell College	50 00
June 16	University of Kansas	25 00
26	Franklin and Marshall College	25 00
Oct. 25	Lawrenceville School	20 00
28	Colgate University	25 00
	Bowdoin College	25 00
31	University of Missouri	25 00
	Denison University	25 00
Nov. 2	University of Minnesota	25 00
	University of Texas	25 00
3	Syracuse University	25 00
	College of Wooster	25 00
	New York University	25 00
7	University of Illinois	50 00
8	Bates College	25 00
11	Haverford College	25 00
	Mercersburg Academy	10 00
14	Purdue University	25 00

	Westminster College	25 00
15	Brown University	25 00
	Northwestern University	25 00
17	Princeton University	25 00
	Case School of Applied Science	25 00
18	Ohio State University	25 00
21	University of Tennessee	25 00
28	Western Reserve University	25 00
Dec. 1	Johns Hopkins University	25 00
3	North Carolina State College of Agriculture	25 00
	Rice Institute	25 00
	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25 00
	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College	25 00
4	University of Akron	25 00
6	West Virginia University	25 00
7	College of the City of New York	25 00
16	Knox College	25 00
17	International Y. M. C. A. College	25 00
18	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25 00
	A. A. Stagg (Refund, Chicago Meet)	146 42
20	Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference	25 00
	Temple University	25 00
23	Oregon Agricultural College	25 00
	Washington and Lee University	25 00
26	Union College	25 00
	Interest on Liberty Loan	21 25
	Interest from Savings Bank	24 40
		<hr/>
		\$5014 70

	107	
	Cr.	
	1921.	
Jan. 3	Pelton & King (printing)	\$ 52 00
	F. W. Nicolson (expenses of convention)	47 25
10	H. L. Williams (football rules committee)	128 32
	H. C. Hopper (committee on propaganda)	30 70
	J. L. Knox (expenses of convention)	187 25
Feb. 3	Pelton & King (printing)	54 17
	T. C. Davis & Sons (soccer committee)	34 25
4	Premier Reporting Co. (expenses of convention)	14 93
12	W. H. Ball (swimming rules committee)	25 00
Mar. 21	C. W. Savage (football rules committee)	79 72
Apr. 1	Pelton & King (printing)	38 50
18	P. C. Phillips (committee on publication of rules)	15 04
	P. E. Pierce (committee on publication of rules)	5 00
	F. W. Nicolson (committee on publication of rules)	10 00
20	J. E. Raycroft (committee on publication of rules)	5 64
23	F. W. Luehring (swimming rules committee)	72 10
27	American Physical Education Association (publishing the Proceedings)	446 37
May 5	Western Union Telegraph Co. (telegrams)	17 22
10	W. D. Powell (football rules committee)	192 13
11	American Physical Education Association (printing)	13 11
June 3	Pelton & King (printing)	30 50
9	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	250 00
15	Wesleyan University (printing)	25 00
16	J. E. Raycroft (committee on publication of rules)	27 45
27	Dieges & Clust (Chicago meet)	425 25
July 9	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial appropriation)	500 00
Aug. 21	J. E. Raycroft (committee on publication of rules)	15 80
Oct. 23	F. W. Rubien (dues in Olympic Association)	30 00
Nov. 2	Pelton & King (printing circular)	16 50
22	Whitehead & Hoag Co. (expenses of convention)	37 74
28	F. W. Nicolson (committee on Olympic Association)	25 00
Dec. 1	Pelton & King (printing)	42 00
	American Sports Publishing Co. (committee on publi- cation of rules)	21 00
	J. E. Raycroft (committee on Olympic Association)	7 17
10	H. L. Williams (football rules committee)	100 00
15	G. W. Orton (soccer committee)	22 50
	Wesleyan University (postage)	20 00
23	P. E. Pierce (expenses of president's office)	90 36
	Balance forward	1859 73
		<hr/>
		\$5014 70

Examined and approved,

LESTER GRANT,
Auditor.
December 29, 1921.